

MINING PEACE
PLAN DRAWN TO
STOP STRIKESSystem of Conciliation and
Profit Sharing Proposed
to Stabilize IndustryPUBLIC TO BENEFIT
BY COAL PRICE CUTWidespread Effect of Anthracite
Suspension Cited by
Wilkes-Barre Committee

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—A plan for a "title" of a present anthracite strike in Pennsylvania and for the prevention of strikes in the future has been devised by a group of disinterested men intimately acquainted with the situation, and is made public in detail through The Christian Science Monitor by Dr. Lyman P. Powell, nationally known educator, who has been making a personal investigation of the strike situation in the anthracite fields.

The plan provides for a system of conciliation, for a sharing of profits with the public, the miners, and the operators, for various mechanical improvements, and for joint effort by the operators and miners to increase the production and consumption of anthracite.

All Factors Considered

"If the plan is put into operation by the miners and operators," said Dr. Powell, "I think it would be one of the most effective ever devised for settling strikes. It takes into account all the factors in the welfare of the anthracite industry as a whole, including the desire of the miners for increased wages and of the operators for greater profits."

The plan was drafted after considerable discussion by a committee of the Exchange Club of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., the center of the industry. The committee, which was headed by the president of the club, Thomas Hart, a leading real estate dealer of Wilkes-Barre, and having the co-operation of W. S. Tompkins and others, drew up the report and submitted it to the club for discussion. Dr. Powell has sent a copy of it to President Coolidge and has taken the responsibility for getting it before the public.

Mutuality of Interest

The report puts forward the idea that the various desires of the miners, the anthracite industry, or affected by it, are not antagonistic and can all be met by the adoption of a conciliatory and co-operative attitude. The committee of Wilkes-Barre business men who drew up the plan enumerated its benefits as follows:

1. Increased pay to the mine workers.
 2. Increased profits to minor operators.
 3. Lower cost to consumers.
 4. Increased production with decreased per ton mine costs.
 5. Elimination of strikes.
 6. Greater safety in mining.
 7. Conservation of coal.
 8. Constructive publicity.
 9. Modernization of selling methods.
- The committee envisaged the strike problem as one affecting not only the anthracite industry itself, but also all industries using anthracite, scattered through many parts of the country, and as having serious possibilities for all persons engaged in the industry and communities supported by it if the strike problem is not solved.

Retention of Market

The introduction says: "Notwithstanding the time and effort spent by the operators and miners in trying to effect a settlement of the strike problem now confronting the anthracite district, at their meetings in Atlantic City, and the further fruitless effort of the 'Citizens' Committee to bring the operators and miners together in further conference, it would now appear that the question of wage increase without increase in price of coal is unobtainable and an early settlement of the controversy is imperative. It is feared that a strike now means a loss of market, necessitating curtailed production."

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Goes to Holland as Vice-Consul



MISS PATTIE FIELD

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Appointment of Woman Consuls
Marks New Era in DiplomacyMiss Pattie Field, Radcliffe '23, First to Represent
United States in Foreign Service—Passed Rigid
Examination After Two Trials

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—That the United States Government should send Miss Pattie Field, its first woman appointee in the consular service, to one of the most important European posts after a four months' successful "try out" in the new foreign service school at the State Department, augurs well for the future of women in the service.

Miss Field, a graduate of Radcliffe College in the class of 1923, who was one of 20 successful candidates in the foreign service examinations last January, will leave for her post as vice-consul at Amsterdam, Holland, in October.

At Amsterdam Miss Field will serve under Consul-General W. H. Gale and will be associated with a consul and two other vice-consuls.

Watching With Interest

"Admission of women to the foreign service is an experiment which officials of the State Department are watching with great interest," she told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "They are giving every encouragement to the women wishing to enter this field. Frankly, I don't know how the experiment is going to work out. No one knows, but there are high hopes for its success. There are certain advantages to women in foreign service, such as those in South American countries, to which it would be difficult to send a woman as consul or diplomatic secretary at the present time. But as conditions change in regard to the position of women, I believe more and more women will qualify for the service."

Miss Field believes that there are certain duties attendant upon the consular and diplomatic services which a woman is eminently qualified to perform. Examination of immigrants, facilitation of travelers, and the detail work which is an unspectacular but essential part of the routine of foreign posts, she believes are particularly within the province of a woman consul.

Returns in Two Years

"I indicated northern Europe on my list of posts preferred," she said. "I am going to make it a point to return to this country on my first extended leave of absence, which comes in two years. I feel that it is very important for foreign service people to renew the contact with the home country as often as possible."

There was no element of chance about Miss Field's career. In the early days of her course at Radcliffe she became interested in international law, and decided that she wanted to join the foreign service of the United States, though that was in the days before the Rogers Law, and the difficulties of the service were many—chief of which was inadequate financial remuneration. It was the kind of work she wanted, and toward achieving her end she gave every energy, taking courses designed to qualify her for the exacting examinations which are passed only by a small proportion of the applicants. She took the examinations immediately after her graduation but was not successful. Nothing daunted, she went to Paris for nine months and studied to perfect her French. With 200 other candidates, four of them women, she took the examinations last January and was one of 20 who passed. In April she entered the first "class" of the foreign service school.

Praise for School

"That school is perfectly splendid," she declared enthusiastically. "It has given us invaluable training, and an insight into the workings of the State Department which makes the first plunge into diplomatic life much easier. It is one of the most interesting developments of the foreign service reorganization."

ing developments of the foreign

service reorganization. Miss Field has studied in various sections of the department, including passport control and foreign service administration. At present she is assigned to the division of western European affairs, where she is in contact with problems which will come within her province as vice-consul at Amsterdam.

While she is anxious that women shall become an active force in the foreign service, she does not believe in pushing the project. Colleges should do much to bring the new field to the attention of students, and offer specialized training definitely pointed out to the needs of the service. But the development must come slowly if it is to be permanent, and the field is not yet clear for the appointment of large numbers of women, she believes. This is due rather to conditions abroad than to any disposition here to doubt the ability of women in a field which has long been considered the particular province of men.

Adequate Defense Against

WAR IS MR. COONLEY'S PLEA

New Head of Chemical Procurement District Believes

Government Should Avail Itself of All Resources

as Protection From Aggression

Coincident with his acceptance today

of the appointment as chief of the

First Chemical Warfare Procurement

District, Howard Coonley, president

of the Walworth Manufacturing

Company, former president of the

Boston Chamber of Commerce, and

vice-president of the United States

Shipping Board, 1918-1919, issued

a statement condemning war, but

urging a defense which would ade-

quately protect the country from ag-

gression.

"I believe that war is detestable

and to be avoided," he declared. "I

do believe, however, that being de-

fenseless is not the proper way to

avoid war."

The Chemical Warfare Procurement

District, of which Mr. Coonley will

be in charge, includes the New

England states. The principal work

in the district, it was pointed out, is

to arrange for the manufacture of

chemical materials in the event of

national emergency.

Mr. Coonley, in accepting the ap-

pointment, added:

I wish to assist in furthering what

I consider to be one of the most

constructive measures for national

preparedness that has been put into

effect in this country. The mobiliza-

tion of industry for the production

of materials to be used in chemical

warfare, and particularly in protection

against chemical warfare, is, to my

mind, an extremely important

phase of industrial mobilization.

There has been considerable

discussion during the past year with

reference to abolishing chemical

warfare by international agreement.

The reasons advanced are that it is

inhumane and barbarous.

I am unable to follow the reason-

ing that accepts the bayonet and the

high explosive shell as weapons per-

mitted in modern warfare, and re-

jects chemical warfare as being in-

humane, but this is rather be-

cause the point.

I believe that it may be possible

to abolish war, but I do not believe

it will ever be possible to eliminate

from war any effective weapon.

History shows us that no weapon

RHINELAND PACT
WITHIN SIGHT,
IS PARIS VIEWFrench Special Treaties
Complicate Issue Some-
what—Optimism Rules

By JISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Coming into French territory, Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Minister, Paul Painlevé, French Prime Minister, and Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, met the British Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, at Aix-les-Bains and came to an agreement regarding the invitation to Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, to attend the conference which will be held shortly at Lausanne. It is suggested that the difficulty respecting the situation of Poland and Czechoslovakia be overcome by a German promise immediately to engage in pourparlers with those countries.

Asked what they were doing at Aix-les-Bains, M. Briand replied: "We went to help Mr. Baldwin to find a word of four letters in the European cross-word puzzle." This bon mot has had much success, though perhaps it is not of remarkable quality. It will be remembered that peace in French is spelled paix. Mr. Baldwin is taking a vacation in the little French town, and the meeting of the statesmen was not formal. Nevertheless, it was extremely useful, giving precision to the purpose of the French and British representatives at Geneva.

London Jurists Work

As a result of the recent conversations, and particularly of the work of the jurists at London, it would appear that very few difficulties remain toward the signing of a Rhineland pact. Unfortunately a number of other subjects have fastened themselves upon the original proposal of a Rhineland pact. But although a simple matter has been made complicated by the existence of special treaties of France with central European countries, the objections raised are being smoothed away.

It is agreed that France may act immediately in specified cases of aggression. The general rule, however, will be that disputes are to be submitted to arbitration by the League of Nations. It is hoped that the Covenant of the League will be subsequently amended, because if its arbitration is required, it is necessary that the Council without reaching complete unanimity could decide to take sanctions against a recalcitrant nation. It is also hoped that a member of the Council, and by its veto prevent any interference with its most indefensible actions.

Existing Engagements

French statesmen have insisted that besides a Rhineland pact it is imperative there should be a clear recognition by Germany that France, Poland and Czechoslovakia have already entered into engagements, and it is therefore desirable that all cases of conflict should be provided for in advance by pacts between Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that it is

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

EXTENDED CIVIL
SERVICE SYSTEM
MAY BE SOUGHTDemands for New Legisla-
tion Discussed by Fed-
eral Employees

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Congress will continue to cut cost of Government, while existing and contemplated economies will insure a further reduction of \$350,000,000 in taxes on incomes by the next session of Congress, said Martin B. Madden, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, in an interview here with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"I would like to see a great nationwide organization of taxpayers to supervise expenditures of the various departments of Government and to give the taxpayers' side of situations to appropriating bodies," said Mr. Madden.

"Congress needs co-operation of the people in an effort further to lop off unjustifiable governmental activities. The American people should aid in creating a public sentiment for economical expenditures of public funds."

"Before the war the cost of federal government was about \$1,000,000,000 per year. After the war it mounted as high as \$19,000,000,000 in one single year, with a total of more than \$50,000,000,000, or more than twice what had been expended by the Government under the Declaration of Independence to the declaration of war in 1917. Since the war we have reduced the cost of government to \$3,500,000,000 annually. With the budget we will continue to cut the

Program Presented

Alfred Berryessa, secretary of the San Francisco local and J. P. Thompson, vice-president of the federation, also of San Francisco, have brought to the convention a definite program requesting the payment of \$1200 annuity to retired employees, and the privilege of retiring after 30 years of service.

After Miss Matilda Lindsay, assistant director of the Bryn Mawr summer school for women workers in industry had outlined the purposes and functions of the school, the federation voted its indorsement, and the educational committee was requested to assist federal workers to attend the school.

Most of the morning and afternoon sessions were occupied with discussion of constitutional questions, but throughout the delegates were talking over among themselves the main issues of the convention, which will come up for action tomorrow, and sentiment is united in favor of the civil service requirements, and a reform of the retirement act.

Election Tomorrow

Election of officers will be held tomorrow or Friday, and it is expected that the new president of the federation will be re-elected to the place. Competition for the selection of the next meeting place of the federation is keen, and Philadelphia is making an especially strong request on account of the sequentennial celebration which will be held there.

Tonight the delegates will be entertained by members of local unions at a reception in the Seaside Auditorium. Thursday afternoon a trip to the North Shore will be taken, with dinner at Swampscott.

Mountain Boys and Girls

Work to Get Education

BIG CREEK, Ky., Sept. 9 (AP)—Big Creek Institute, a school for boys and girls of the mountains, has a rule against soliciting or accepting financial aid. T. L. Adams, president, formerly connected with Berea College, founded the school in January, 1922. Students "work out their own educational salvation," he says, on a piecework basis, and their earnings enable them to pay their board. The product is sold and any profit goes to help support the school. Poultry raising, rug weaving, and other work are engaged in.

"The One and Only Garden"
Now Yielding Its Treasures

Mr. Commuter Shares "Those Tomatoes" and "That Corn" With Office Staff

These are the days, as the cartoonist has it, when the authors and fishers of suburban gardens indulge their deepest faith for munificence by bringing the treasure from the plots so laboriously and joyously tended throughout the season to their less fortunate friends in the city. The gardens may be only little strips which it took unremitting care and sagacious planning to make yield a well-rounded crop.

But no great acreage of sable soil, irrigated by the most modern contrivances, fertilized with the last word in agricultural speciality ever produced any more satisfaction to the tiller, or any more glittering and perfect tomatoes, squashes, beets and lettuce to be borne in triumph to the office.

Flourish in Presentation

There is something separate and distinct about the thrill that proceeds from brushing the early morning dew from a half dozen fat, scarlet tomatoes, finding a crumpled paper bag to carry them in, and finally, after the traditional commuter's journey into the city during which the conversation rested solely upon the merits of one method of banking over another, depositing those tomatoes with a flourish on the desk of some known apartment dweller with a seemingly casual, "Thought you'd like to sample some of my garden stuff."

An every gardener on a small scale knows it is the thing to seem casual at harvest time, about the labors, the

Tax Reduction of \$350,000,000
Predicted by Martin MaddenHouse Appropriations Committee Chairman Asks
Co-operation and Interest of Public to Supervise
Expenditures of Government Departments

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cost, but cities and state govern-

ments are increasing their cost of

government faster than the federal

Government is reducing its cost.

"The World War initiated many things not previously recognized as government activities. It has been difficult to cut out many of these activities. Congress has made appropriations for \$4,234,000,000 less than amounts requested since the war and \$356,000,000 less than requested since the national budget was established."

"Appropriations were \$800,000,000 less in the Sixty-seventh Congress than in the Sixty-sixth Congress, and

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

TURKS DEMAND
PLEBISCITE ON
MOSUL ISSUEMemorandum Is Presented
to League Council on
the SubjectNEUTRALS LABOR FOR
DISARMAMENT PARLEYGeneva Peace Protocol Is Not
Likely to Be Discussed
by Assembly

GENEVA, Sept. 9 (AP)—Formal demand for a plebiscite to determine whether the Mosul district in Upper Mesopotamia shall go to Turkey or the British mandate state of Iraq was contained in a memorandum presented to the Council of the League of Nations today by Tawfik Rashed Bey, the Turkish Foreign Minister.

The memorandum declares that if Great Britain refuses to agree to the plebiscite it will be "indisputable proof" that the Turkish claim is well founded and that Mosul desires to be restored to the sovereignty of Turkey, "her mother country."

Evidence that the neutral countries of Europe will persistently labor for the early convocation of a disarmament conference was given today when Mr. Zahle, former Premier of Denmark, addressing the Assembly of the League of Nations, urged that the League's Council continue preparatory steps for such a conference and study all the problems connected with disarmament.

The Assembly began general discussion of the Council's report. Viscount Cecil received an ovation upon his reappearance as a delegate after two years' absence.

The protection of minorities, a security pact among the Balkan nations and reorganization of the Council of the League of Nations are among the outstanding questions for the Assembly. The general problem of European security having been taken in hand by Great Britain, France and Belgium, all of whom desire to deal directly with Germany, there is little chance for elaborate discussion of last year's Geneva protocol although it is likely that a resolution will be adopted re-affirming the Assembly's adherence to the compulsory arbitration clause in it.

The reason for the reluctance to again take up the protocol was summed up by a French spokesman. He said: "If we tried to resuscitate it, we could easily have a majority in the Assembly, but the world would be a victory of applause, we would find the next day that we had done a bad piece of business."

It is considered therefore that the Assembly likely will mark time until it gets a further hint of what are Great Britain's intentions.

Mosul Report Favors
Britain, But Turkish
Plea Has Supporters

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Neither Great Britain nor Turkey found its contentions about Mosul fully upheld in the report of the three commissioners appointed by the League of Nations. Thus the Turkish Government's demand that the town of Mosul be returned to Turkey, which is the main contention of the town of Mosul is mainly Kurd and Turk.

The commission, however, declares that "the town of Mosul is undoubtedly Arab in character." On the other hand, Great Britain, which has entered a protest, "which is a kingdom of Iraq, disposing of the Mosul vilayet, finds itself confronted by the statement of the commission that 'from the legal point of view, the disputed territory must be regarded as an integral part of Turkey until that power renounces her rights.'"

MAINE PLANS FOR DEDICATION OF NEW EXPOSITION BUILDING

Automobile Caravan, Bedecked With Banners, Will Convey Officials and Others to Springfield for Exercises at Eastern States Exposition on Sept. 22

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 9 (Special)—An automobile caravan of Maine folk will go over the road to Springfield, Mass., to attend the dedication of the new State of Maine Building at the Eastern States Exposition grounds on Sept. 22.

The cars will carry banners telling where the party comes from, its destination and why the trip is being taken. This plan, it is believed, will aid in selling the State of Maine to the people of the State and will acquaint all those who may go with the great value of the fair as an advertising medium for New England and particularly for Maine. The presence of this group also is expected to impress others outside the State and turn their eyes toward Maine.

Many Novel Features
The entire Maine congressional delegation, Gov. Ralph O. Brewster and governors from other New England states will be present at the dedication, and the committee in charge plans to introduce many novel and interesting features.

The State of Maine Building is practically completed. Already all of the 25 spaces available for exhibits have been engaged. The exhibits will be varied and representative of the State as a whole, and will be informative and interesting to the people of the entire country.

The Maine building, the cost of which will be within the \$50,000 of legislative appropriation and private subscription, is about the size of the Massachusetts building, next to which it will be located on the Avenue of States, but in no way resembling it.

The Massachusetts building is a replica of the old State House of the Bay State, while the design of the Maine building is based on no precedent, but is reminiscent of the old New England types of colonial architecture.

Maine Materials Used
Maine materials have been used very largely in the construction of this exhibition building, including Maine pine and spruce, Maine brick, Maine slate and Maine granite trimmings. Free materials have been donated by many enterprising Maine firms so that a much better building

has been obtained for \$50,000 than could otherwise have been the case. The Rockland-Rockport Lime Corporation gave the lime used, tiles for the floor to the porch entrance were donated by Winslow & Co. of Portland, and George Cuzzo of Bangor, a manufacturer of cast stone, has donated the pilaster caps and bases and the pilasters for the columns of the porch entrance.

The lot upon which the building stands, and which has been given to the State of Maine by the Eastern States Exposition, has a frontage of 125 and a depth of 256 feet. A frontage depth of 60 feet has been reserved for an old-fashioned New England garden with a background of Maine pines and evergreens. The garden is being laid out in walks and flanked on either side by an artistic arbor. The flower beds have been planted with perennials which will be in bloom during the annual exposition.

On either side of the entrance posts an old-fashioned white wooden picket fence has been constructed, which gives the surrounding area a characteristic New England appearance.

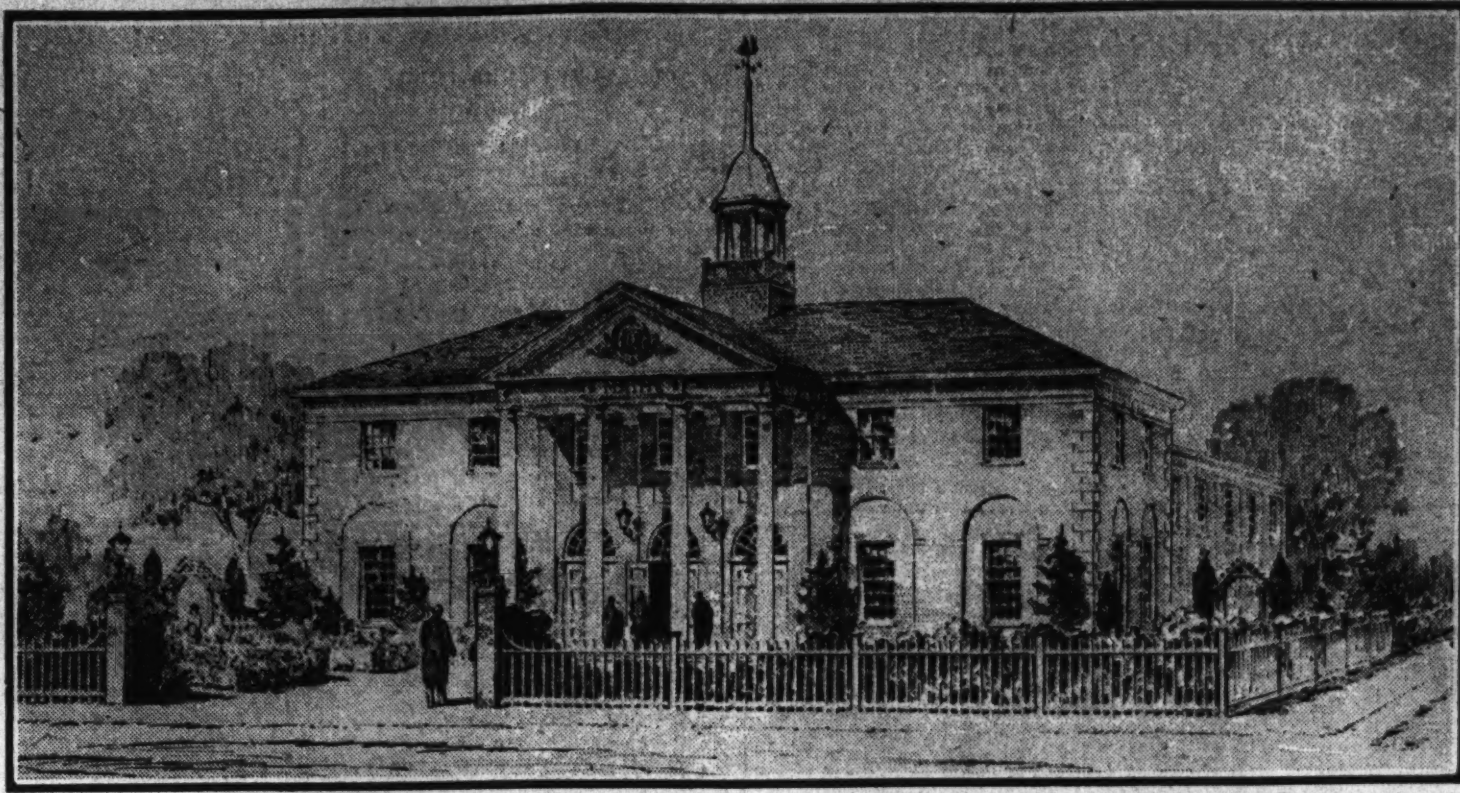
GOVERNOR TRUMBULL WILL NOT INTERFERE

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 9 (P)—Gov. John Trumbull, back from his vacation in Maine, has adopted a "hands off" policy with regard to the controversy over Connecticut's new motion picture tax and censorship law. The Governor holds that so far as the administration of the new law goes it is a matter that rests entirely with the tax officials.

The Governor, however, is awaiting an announced visit of a committee from the Motion Picture Theater Owners Association. This conference, however, probably will be delayed a week. The theater owners, it is understood, will ask the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature to repeal or modify the tax and censorship law, which, they claim, places a burden on the theaters that will drive many of them out of business.

DEMOCRATS MAY HAVE CONTEST
AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 9 (Special)—Fulton J. Redman of Ellsworth may contest the Democratic nomination for Governor of Maine with Louis J. Brann of Lewiston. There has been no contest in the Democratic Party for the nomination for Governor since 1914.

Maine's Fine New Building at Eastern States Exposition Grounds



Structure at Springfield, Mass., to be formally dedicated on Sept. 22 in the presence of a large gathering of officials and others.

JUNIOR CLUBS PLAN FOR GREAT SHOWING

Many Exhibits to Be Made at Eastern Exposition

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 9 (Special)—By far the most extensive showing of Junior Achievement Club activities and products ever made at one time will be given at the Eastern States Exposition during the week of Sept. 20. The miniature industrial city, with its factories and shops, will be larger than last year, and facilities for showing the work will be much improved.

There will be 12 industrial units exhibiting the manufacture of cement, pottery, electrical equipment, leather, paper, printing, reed work, metal work, textile work, photography, doll-making, head-to-foot and home improvement.

Each shop and factory will be divided into three departments—purchasing, production and sales—in order that these may be clearly outlined in each case. Articles produced at the exposition, and hundreds of others made during the past year, will be put on sale to the crowds.

The annual camp of picked club members from the northeastern states will this year be housed in the model dormitories in the upper floor of the new Achievement Hall, instead of in tents. Several hundred boys and girls will be in the building for the week and in addition to their work in the industrial city, will take part in educational tours of the grounds.

Clubs from all the Junior Achievement centers will send teams to compete in the championship demonstration and judging contests. A number of special exhibits of a spectacular and educational nature have been arranged, illustrating some of the novel lines of work done by the clubs.

MAINE APPLES TO BE EXPORTED

Thousands of Barrels to Be Shipped to England

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 8 (Special)—Thousands of barrels of apples, a large part of them the fruit of Maine orchards, will be shipped through the Maine State Pier to Newcastle, England, as the result of negotiations which are being made by Walter Vincent Longfield of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who has conferred with

Henry F. Merrill, chairman of the State Pier directors.

Mr. Longfield's immediate negotiations are for winter varieties of Maine, New York, and North Canada fruit. The scope of the Longfield operations through Portland is indicated from the fact that arrangements have been made with the New England Cold Storage Company to care for 20,000 barrels at a time.

The first shipments will be made as soon as the apple picking season begins, and it is thought the entire operations may total 300,000 or 400,000 barrels.

The apples will be handled through an auxiliary freight steamship line of the Thompson Line, sailing directly from Portland to Newcastle.

The shipment of apples and other fruit from Idaho and Oregon over the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Lines and through the State Pier to Newcastle and other English ports also is under consideration by the interests represented by Mr. Longfield.

STUDENTS ENROLL FROM MANY LANDS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 9 (Special)—Foreign lands are well represented in the entering class at Springfield College, which opened today with an address in Assembly Hall by the Rev. Dr. J. Burford Parry. In all there are 27 foreign students, and in no case has trouble been experienced in obtaining their entry.

Among the foreign students are Dr. Peter W. Perakovich of the University of Leningrad, Russia; John Mo, who has been physical director of Tsinghua College in Peking, China, is returning to obtain his Master's degree. Lachman March is coming from Norway to study to become a Y. M. C. A. secretary and then return to his native land. Yacoub Effendi Fam, of Cairo, Egypt, will arrive in a day or two to enter the college as a freshman. There are other students from the Argentine, Italy, Greece, and central Europe.

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by going over the entire surface with a cloth saturated with Carbona. Makes them like new. Dries instantly and leaves absolutely no after-dust.

For Safety's Sake—demand



Carbona Cleaning Fluid. Removes Grease, Stains, and Dirt. Without Injury to Fabric or Color.

20c per bottle. 50c per bottle. 1.00 per bottle.

Solos for the Church Service

AH, WHAT IS MAN? . . . \$.50

Text by Frederic W. Root. Music by V. Neeser. Medium Voice.

WINGS OF PEACE . . . \$.50

Text by Francis John Ford. Music by Frank Arthur Eckart. Two Keys. Soprano or Alto or Tenor in D.

HOW BEAUTIFUL ON THE MOUNTAINS . . . \$.40

Text by Benjamin Gough. Music by Walter Spitz. mezzo Soprano or Baritone.

O FEAR THE LORD . . . \$.50

Text from the 10th Psalm. Music by Edwin Schneider. Soprano or Tenor in D.

OUT OF THE DEPTHS . . . \$.50

Text from the scriptures. Music by Alfred Wood. Soprano or Tenor in D.

Minor—Alto or Baritone in D. Minor.

CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., Publishers

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Dr. Kahler's Shoes

THE FIVE FAMOUS FEATURES

Scientifically Constructed Makes Them Comfortable

A comfortable shoe made stylish.

FITTINGS BY EXPERT FOOT SPECIALISTS

Comfort and Satisfaction Guaranteed

Dr. Kahler's Shoe Shop

Shoes for Men and Women

PARK SQUARE BUILDING

19 St. James Ave. 34 The Arcade

A Step from Arlington St. Subway

BOSTON

FURTHER 'GAS' PRICE CUTS ARE EXPECTED

Competition of Distributors Setting New Low Levels

Further reductions this week in the retail price of gasoline, which the Standard Oil Company, the Jersey Company, and others retail for 20 cents a gallon; the Gulf Refining Company, for 19 cents; the Metropolitan Refining Stations for 18 cents to the 90 per cent of its customers who ask for rebate slips; and which numerous independent dealers sell for 16 and 17 cents, are expected daily by members of the trade, officers of the Jersey Company told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today.

Yesterday the Gulf and Atlantic Refining Companies dropped their retail prices from 20 to 18 cents a gallon, without changing the tank wagon price of 16 cents. The Jersey Company announced that it would soon take a similar move, but the Standard Oil Company's local branch had received no word of a change, and expected none today.

The extensive price-cutting competition which has been going on for six weeks between independent dealers and the larger companies is apparently continuing almost as briskly as at any time during the last month, and with the drop to 16 cents on the part of two large companies a new low for the national distributors is reached.

COTTON MEN PLAN ANNUAL MEETING

National Association Will Convene in Boston Next Month

Maj. Harry C. Meserve, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, announced today that the annual meeting of the association will be held at the Copley Plaza hotel Oct. 14 and 15. Morgan Butler, president of the annual banquet, which will be held Oct. 15 will be the Hon. Francis Vernon Willey, president of the British Federated Industries, former member of Parliament, and one of the most brilliant business men in England.

One of the features of the meetings in the early days of the association was the free interchange of opinions between members and the frank discussion of manufacturing programs, methods and ideals. The meeting now approaching will revive this custom, and for a great organization of this kind is expected to prove much of a novelty.

PRESIDENT ENDS HIS VACATION

Mr. Coolidge Prepares to Leave White Court for Return to Washington

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 9 (P)—President and Mrs. Coolidge prepared today to give up the house on the rocky shore here which they took over 11 weeks ago as a summer residence.

They leave White Court tonight. By motor they will go to Salem and board a special train which should land them in Washington Thursday afternoon.

Most of the personal effects of President and Mrs. Coolidge will be placed on the train, although some furnishings will be taken to the capital on the Mayflower, which probably will leave her Marblehead base tomorrow for the Potomac.

Returning with the President to Washington will be his personal staff, including his secretary, Everett Sanders, who has maintained offices throughout the summer at Lynn.

Mr. Coolidge is leaving the North Shore reluctantly, as he has greatly enjoyed his summer rest here, coupled as it has been with the limited periods devoted to consideration of official business.

A number of important questions facing the Administration will be taken up by the President on his return to Washington, including preparation of next year's budget, determination of what action should be taken regarding Col. William Mitchell's denunciation of the Government's aviation policy and the possibility of some move with relation to the anthracite situation, limited perhaps to efforts to furnish the public fuel.

On Friday morning Mr. Coolidge will have the first meeting with his Cabinet in nearly three months.

After an early breakfast this morning, President and Mrs. Coolidge motored to the West Roxbury district of Boston, to pay a brief visit at the home of Mrs. John Hazel, an aunt of Mrs. Coolidge.

They returned to White Court to greet at noon a delegation of Massachusetts fire chiefs who are having an outing at Marblehead. Later they planned to go to Marblehead to board the Mayflower, having invited the Rev. William H. Spence and the choir of the Tabernacle Congregational Church in Salem, which they have been attending, to be their guests at tea.

World News in Brief

Berlin (P)—An amalgamation of three large German oil firms was decided upon at a joint meeting of the boards of Deutsche Erdöl, Ltd., Deutsche Petroleum, Ltd., and Reutgers Werke, Ltd.

Santiago, Chile (P)—The Prince of Wales laid the foundation stone of a monument here to George Canning, who was Foreign Secretary of Great Britain at the time the British Government recognized the independence of Chile and other South American republics.

Washington—American fishing vessels landed at Boston and Gloucester, Mass., 15,421.10 pounds of fresh fish valued at \$826,947 during the month of July, according to a federal report. This is an increase of 16.2 per cent over the same period for 1924, figured in quantity, and an increase of 16.14 per cent in value.

Washington (P)—Plans for a non-rigid dirigible for commercial use have been exhibited to Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, by Capt. Karl Leps, formerly assistant to Count Zeppelin, German airship builder. Captain Leps, who designed the craft, said it would be approximately 800 feet long and able to carry 300 persons. No metal would be used in construction of the gas bag, which would consist of three lateral units, each with 10 separate gas chambers.

Washington (P)—The apparent nearness of Europe following the war, the cheapness of oceanic travel and the increase in accommodations are variously ascribed by officials of the State Department as reasons for a marked increase in applications for passports by traveling Americans.

New York (P)—The fifteenth national council of Phi Beta Kappa has re-elected all its officers for another term. Those re-elected were: President, Dr. Charles F. Thwing of Cleveland, O.; vice-president, Dr. Francis W. Sheppard of Chicago; secretary, Dr. Oscar M. Voorhes of New York.

Warsaw (P)—Russian Jewish refugees stranded in Poland on their way to the United States, seemingly will have little chance to proceed on their voyage during the coming fiscal year. The American consulate here has started to issue passport visas for those refugees who have been given permission by the Polish Government to remain in this country provisionally. A statement issued at the consulate says 12 visas will be issued each month.

Berlin (P)—Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt, former German Ambassador to the United States, now head of the Krupp directorate, has been designated as the prime mover in a scheme to unite the Rhinish steel industries in a huge combine embracing the Krupp, Phoenix, Rhein Stahl, Thyssen companies and the Rhein-Elbe-Union.

MOTHS
SENTRY ANTI-MOTH container hangs in closet. Pure Woolens, all clothing protected. No cold storage. No airing. No clipping. No loss. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price \$2.00 by mail. SENTRY SALES CO., 44 Newmarket St., Boston, Mass.

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WALL DECORATIONS
MOORE PUSH-PINS
Glass Heads—
More Pictures Hangers
Securely Hold Heavy Things
100 pins everywhere
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Join Our 1926
Vacation Club
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75 Tremont Street, Boston

Washington (P)—White House employees were busy adding final touches of polish and cleanliness to the executive mansion preparatory to the return of the President and Mrs. Coolidge. Although painting of woodwork and other renovation of the mansion has been completed for some days, there was a stir in the air as the personnel gave a last-minute inspection to insure that all was in order.

London (P)—The British Foreign Office announces that ratifications have been exchanged of the recently negotiated anglo-German commercial treaty.

Detroit (P)—Airplanes of the Ford Motor Company will carry United States mail between Detroit and Chicago, beginning within the next two weeks, it was announced following a conference between Harry S. New Postmaster-General, Henry Ford and William J. Mayo of the Ford Company.

Washington—Notwithstanding adverse conditions in Cuba, including effects of prevailing sugar prices, shipments from the United States to that island reported an increase of \$5,882,770 during the first half of the present year as compared with the corresponding period of 1924, the Department of Commerce reports.

Seranton, Pa. (P)—Distribution of the largest payroll in the history of the anthracite industry has been started by the anthracite operators. This pay is for the last two weeks of August and will approximate \$15,000,000. It will go to approximately 157,000 men for a fortnight's work.

London (P)—The world conference of the Hebrew Christian Alliance meeting in London this week, unanimously adopted a resolution to proceed to the formation of one great international alliance which will unite the separate Hebrew Christian alliances in various countries and co-ordinate the activities of Hebrew converts to Christianity throughout the world.

SIGNS, BANNERS, CARDS
Easily painted with the aid of Letter Patterns. Simply draw and fill in. Made in a large variety of styles and sizes at surprisingly low prices.

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LIVERIED CHAUFFEURS
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5 Days—5 Nights
Whiting's Milk
Cream and Butter
If you telephone or write any Waiting Station—see call Charleston 1100. Our delivery service covers every street in Greater Boston.

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Sept. 29-30
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Waiting For You
When you return from vacation—your daily order
Whiting's Milk
Cream and Butter
If you telephone or write any Waiting Station—see call Charleston 1100. Our delivery service covers every street in Greater Boston.

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THE FIVE FAMOUS FEATURES
Scientifically Constructed Makes Them Comfortable
A comfortable shoe made stylish.
FITTINGS BY EXPERT FOOT SPECIALISTS
Comfort and Satisfaction Guaranteed
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Shoes for Men and Women
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BOSTON

No Car meets
the Better BUICK in value
per dollar—and here's



THE Better Buick steps far ahead of all previous standards of motor car performance. A wealth of new engineering features lifts this better motor car even higher than any previous Buick in those qualities which go to create value, power—speed—economy—and long life.

75 Horsepower!
The Buick Valve-in-Head engine has been made still more efficient by Buick engineering skill. The Master Valve-in-Head engine now delivers 75 and more horsepower. And there is 60 and more in the Standard models.

Triple-Sealed Engine!
And this new Buick power is protected. Three new seals for the famous Buick sealed Chassis result in decidedly longer engine life, noticeably lower oper-

ating costs—an Air Cleaner—a Gasoline Filter—an Oil Filter protect the engine.

4 and 2 Door Sedans!
Real Sedans with Fisher Bodies. Upholstery and fittings according to Buick's luxurious standards. Real sedans... at "coach prices."

Duotone in Duco!
New beauty! The latest, smartest, most striking color and finish combination for motor cars.

Safe Night Driving!
The Better Buick introduces the Controllable Beam Headlight. It furnishes, constantly, a flood of soft, searching light on the roadway with-

out glare in the eyes of the approaching driver, and without dimming.

Light Pedal Clutch!
Buick's new sawtooth, ten plate multiple disc clutch has 212 square inches of driving surface as against 30 to 80 inches in the average single plate type.

Lower Prices!
And while Buick has raised Buick quality and performance even higher than before, it also has been able to make substantial reductions in Buick prices.

Better acquaintance with the many 1926 advancements and improvements in the Better Buick will convince you, as it has convinced the millions who already have seen or ridden in the Better Buick, that:

"Again Buick has Built a Better Automobile!"

Standard Six	Master Six	7-pass. Sedan
2-pass. Roadster - \$1125	2-pass. Roadster - \$1250	7-pass. Sedan - \$1995
2-pass. Touring - 1150	2-pass. Touring - 1285	5-pass. Brougham - 1925
2-pass. Coupe - 1185	2-pass. Coupe - 1315	3-pass. Sport Roadster - 1495
2-pass. 2-door Sedan - 1195	2-pass. 2-door Sedan - 1325	2-pass. Sport Roadster - 1495
2-pass. 4-door Sedan - 1275	2-pass. 4-door Sedan - 1405	2-pass. Sport Roadster - 1495
4-pass. Coupe - 1375	4-pass. Coupe - 1495	3-pass. Country Club - 1765

All prices f. o. b. Buick factories. Government tax to be added.

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM
BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation
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New England Distributor
857 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON

BOSTON GREET
VISITING MASONS

Canal Zone High Officials
Welcomed at Temple and
Fourth Estate Lodge

Following their reception at the regular quarterly meeting of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts at the Masonic Temple, Boston, this afternoon, District Grand Master of the Canal Zone, and a group of high officers of the Masonic fraternity, will be entertained by members of Fourth Estate Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at their forty-ninth communication tonight.

Mr. Osborn, who is accompanied by Right Worshipful Charles Cameron, Grand Secretary of the District Grand Lodge in the Canal Zone, is visiting in Boston as a guest of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, which has jurisdiction over Masonic affairs in the Canal Zone in which there are seven lodges. It is a return visit to Massachusetts which these officers are paying, Most Worshipful, the Rev. Dudley H. Ferrell, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, Charles Bloom, Senior Warden of Fourth Estate Lodge, and Right Worshipful Frank H. Hilton, Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge, having made an extended tour of the Canal Zone and South America earlier in the year.

List of Guests
The other guests who will be entertained by Fourth Estate Lodge tonight include Right Worshipful Curtis Chipman, Deputy Grand Master; Most Worshipful Melvin M. Johnson, P. G. M.; Most Worshipful Arthur D. Prince, P. G. M.; Right Worshipful Frederick W. Hamilton, Grand Secretary; Right Worshipful Gorham W. Walker, District Deputy Grand Master; Right Worshipful Frank H. Hilton, Grand Marshal; Right Worshipful John W. Withington, District Deputy Grand Master; Right Worshipful the Rev. Dr. R. Perry Bush, Grand Chaplain; Right Worshipful Lyman H. Haggood, Junior Grand Steward; Right Worshipful Frank L. Simpson, Past Deputy Grand Master; and Right Worshipful Stephen C. Luce Jr., Past Senior Grand Warden. Edmund F. Knight, Worshipful Master of Fourth Estate Lodge, has arranged an interesting program for the visiting officers. Lodge will be opened at 4:30 o'clock in the Masonic Chambers at Thompson Square, Charlestown, when the degree work will start. Dinner will be served at 6 o'clock following which there will be a reception in the lodge room. Later the Fourth Estate officers will exemplify the degree work.

Lodge of Newspaper Men

Fourth Estate Lodge is composed chiefly of newspaper men and allied professions, and is believed to be the only newspaper lodge in the United States. The visitors were welcomed by Grand Master Ferrell with an elaborate ceremony at the Boston Temple and his suite paid an official visit to the Canal Zone but a few months ago, at which time Right Worshipful Mr. Osborn acted as host, an interesting and detailed account of conditions in the Canal Zone was given to members of the Grand Lodge this afternoon by Mr. Osborn. The visitors attended the quarterly meeting of deputy grand masters of Massachusetts this afternoon at the Masonic Temple and were guests of the Most Worshipful Grand Master at luncheon.

ENGINEER PREFERS
"PICK AND SHOVEL"

State Employee, Quits—Says
He Can Earn More

Francis R. Atkinson, employed as a civil engineer since 1912 in the Massachusetts Department of Public Works, resigned his place in the department several days ago and announced that he would leave on Saturday, as he gave for his reason that he thought his salary of \$1800 a year was insufficient compensation. He has been in charge of a \$200,000 construction undertaking which has taken many hours of his time every day. It is said the engineer upon resigning his place had remarked that he could make as much money or even more working with "pick and shovel," but his superiors were not inclined to take that rejoinder seriously, saying that an engineer of Mr. Atkinson's ability could do well for himself especially at this time when the services of such men are in great demand.

That officials in the Department of Public Works had tried to get a salary increase for Mr. Atkinson is known to be a fact. He was in charge of the Wrentham-Plainville road construction work and so exacting were his demands that he usually put in from 10 to 12 hours a day for six days every week despite the fact that the State law defines eight hours as a working day. It was said at the State House today that Mr. Atkinson's resignation illustrates conditions in more than one of the departments, especially those obtaining in the Public Works service where none but well and technically trained engineers are employed and the work they turn out is as good as the best in the State. It is declared at the State House about 300 men are employed in the engineering part of the Public Works department and the average salary of these is from \$1200 to \$1440 annually, while the engineers in charge of the different contracts receive small advances over what their assistants are being paid.

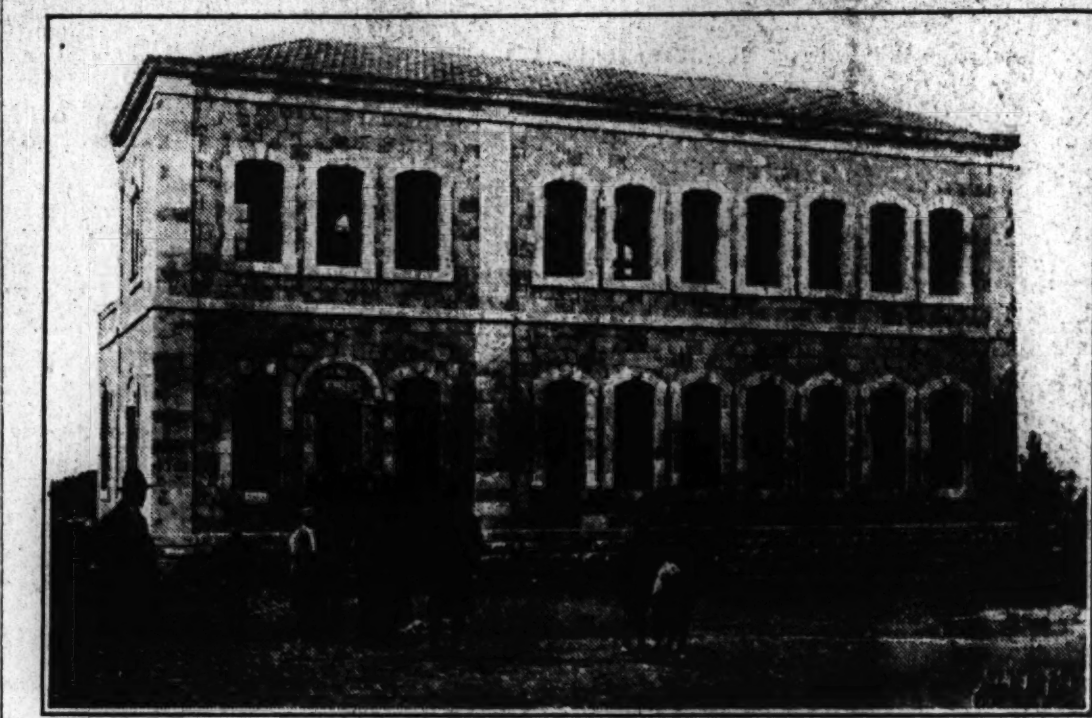
GASOLINE TAX BRINGS
\$96,444 IN TWO MONTHS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 9 (Special).—The yield to the State of Rhode Island for the construction of new highways from the new gasoline tax of 2 cents per gallon now totals \$96,444 for the two months and two days that the law has been operative. Dealers will pay to the State for the July sales \$50,628.11. Promoters of the bill say that it is

apparent from the present collection that the State may count on \$435,000 in a year from the tax, which is approximately the amount estimated by advocates of the measure. The Standard Oil Company of New York continues to be the largest distributor in this field, its July sales being nearly double those of its nearest competitor. The Standard pays in taxes for the month \$18,697.67. The Gulf Refining Company, second highest, pays \$7681.07.

BANDS OF MERCY
ADD 16 BRANCHES

In the monthly report of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals issued today, Francis H. Rowley, president of the society, announces that at the five hydrant stations in the city maintained by the society there were 15,



THE JEWISH NATIONAL LIBRARY AT JERUSALEM
This Plain, Jail-Like Building Is Soon to Be Replaced by a Suitable Structure, Which Will House Also the Library of the Hebrew University.

595 calls for water for horses during August. In August officers of the society investigated 548 cases; examined 2558 animals; made 32 prosecutions, with 28 convictions; and took 91 horses from work. In the stockyards and abattoirs 19,671 animals were inspected.

DR. BARTON PRAISES
NEAR EAST RELIEF

Most Notable Piece of Philanthropy, He Says

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Dr. James L. Barton of Boston, active head of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, who has just arrived here, gave the following statement summing up a tour of inspection of Near East Relief activities, covering a period of several months: "I have just inspected all of the operations of the Near East Relief in Turkey, Greece, Syria, Palestine and Egypt and find it to be the best organized and most notable piece of private philanthropy of all time. 'Through the operations of this charity and the high character of the American directors America has established throughout the Near East an enviable reputation for benevolence and an unselfish interest in a suffering and needy people. I find America and Americans are held in unusually high regard because of the way in which America has salvaged the life of the waifs of war and is now preparing them to be constructive members in the life of the Near East. The personnel of this American society are genuine ambassadors of good understanding and future good order in all that country. 'All who have contributed to this work may well be gratified with the results achieved.'"

Accompanying Dr. Barton was Charles V. Vickrey, executive secretary of the Near East Relief, who attended the recent International Golden Rule Conference at Stockholm, Sweden.

MAINE LEGION
HOLDS ELECTION

Vice-Commander Clark to Be
New Commander

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Sept. 9.—Interest in the election today of the Maine department, American Legion, which is holding its annual convention here, centered on the position of vice-commander, for which there are three candidates. They are: Henry H. Worcester, Old Orchard; Albert E. Anderson, Portland; and James Morse, Bath. Under department procedure Robert P. Clark of Lincoln will be advanced from Vice-commander to department commander.

The recommendation that the state be divided into six administrative districts to facilitate handling the affairs of the various posts, made by Adj. James L. Boyle of Waterville at yesterday's session, will be acted upon today.

Perceval P. Baxter of Portland, former Governor, said yesterday that he would double his last year's subscription to the endowment fund. Gov. Ralph O. Brewster said there was too strong a tendency to accept Communist doctrines and urged the Legion members to adhere to American institutions.

Speaking before the auxiliary Mrs. Connie Conklin of Vermont, national vice-president, described the support the auxiliary has given the legion in caring for the needs of members. During the evening the new home of C. Fayette Staples Post here was dedicated. Following a ball at the Old Orchard House 100 were accepted into membership in the 40th Homestead and 3 Chevaux.

The Library

The Jewish Library of Jerusalem

Jerusalem
Special Correspondence
LIKE many other prominent buildings in Jerusalem, that of the Jewish National Library is not seen until it is reached. Tall stone walls enclose most of the buildings, and only a break in the wall or an open gate reveals their presence. The Jewish Library building is approached through a winding side lane and becomes visible only when the end of the lane is reached. Between the end of the lane and the building is a small open space, too generously sown with stones, with holes in the ground resembling shell craters where stones were quarried, perhaps for the library building itself.

Dr. Hugo Bergmann's Work
The man behind the library is Dr. Hugo Bergmann, formerly of the University Library at Prague. He came as librarian with the Zionist régime in 1920. He is responsible not only for the many gifts the

variety library should be housed in the new building. In the meantime the present building serves both as a reference and circulation library. An average of 8000 books a month are borrowed by 3000 readers. The overwhelming majority of the readers are, of course, Jews, but Arabs make free use of the library, especially of the Goldsheider collection which is housed in a separate building.

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BIG SCHOOL GAIN
IN STATE SHOWN

Record-Breaking Enrollment Reported—Boston Schools Open Sept. 15

Record-breaking enrollments are reported from the cities and towns of Massachusetts which have already reopened their schools for the fall term and the indications are that such reports will continue to come in from the other schools to be opened this week and next.

Boston officials expect that they will be able to give a seat to every child applying for admission when the schools reopen on Tuesday next. Five new buildings are to be occupied at that time: an addition to the Washington Irving Intermediate School, Roslindale, the Champlain Building in the John Marshall District, Dorchester, the Beechoven Building in the Robert Gould Shaw District, West Roxbury, and the Morrison House in the Lewis District, Roxbury. The latter is the old Morrison homestead which has been remodeled for school purposes. It will house classes of primary school children and be a headquarters for experimental work in gardening and agriculture. Other new buildings will be opened later in the year.

Action to Have High School
Boston teachers are required to be in their classrooms next Monday to prepare them for work the next day, that studies may be resumed with the least possible delay.

Action is to have its first high school this year. It is to open next Monday in temporary quarters. The town is erecting a \$100,000 high school building, which is expected to be completed shortly. Prefectural high school students living in Acton were sent to the Concord High School. Enrollment will be about 100.

Lynn schools are to open next Monday. The new English High School being not quite ready for occupancy, high school pupils will attend school on the two-platoon system for a few weeks. The same system will be in force in the Broad and Cobblett schools, but has been overcome at the Shepard School by the installation of portables.

1900 Enrolled at Maynard
Maynard has a record enrollment of 1900 pupils. The new junior high school building adjoining the senior high school building will be ready for occupancy about the first of January. Until that time the two high schools will be operated on the two platoon system.

Having reached a valuation of more than \$2,500,000 which entitles it to a superintendent of its own, the town of Lincoln will soon withdraw from its union with Boston, Harvard and Shaw, but open with them as usual this week.

LICENSE SUSPENSION UPHOLD
In a decision handed down at the State House yesterday by the Division of Highways, the action of Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, who suspended the automobile license and registration of Dennis H. Shea, moderator of the town meeting of Scituate, was sustained and his appeal dismissed. Mr. Shea had been charged with drunkenness, but was declared not guilty by Judge Harry B. Davis in the Plymouth District Court. As state police had made the arrest, the case came to Registrar Goodwin's attention, and he suspended the license and right to operate an automobile. From this decision an appeal to the Division of Highways was made.

BUS SERVICE ANNOUNCED
WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 8 (AP)—The Worcester Consolidated Street Railway company announced today that it will replace its trolley car service between this city and Marlboro on September 20 by motorbuses. The company will continue to run trolley cars between Worcester and Shrewsbury, but the trolley service beyond that point will be discontinued. This stretch is about 15 miles.

SUIT FOR TAXES BROUGHT
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 8 (AP)—Suit was begun in Superior Court here yesterday by Attorney General J. R. Benton against present and past tax collectors of the towns of Brimfield, Ludlow, and against Agawam on account of uncollected back taxes. The suits range from about \$4000 down to a few dollars uncollected in the period since 1913.

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Kenmore Sq. Section, Longwood District of Brookline and Beacon Street



SPECIAL arrangements have been made by The Christian Science Monitor to publish from time to time new aerial pictures of Boston taken by the Fairchild Aerial Survey, Inc., New York City. From the air, well-known landmarks look surprisingly strange, newer buildings take on a different aspect, and topography generally makes one think he is in a new country. New interest is added to aerial photography for it is being used increasingly for city planning and zoning and forest surveys because of its speed, accuracy and economy. So from many angles the service offers unusual and interesting study.

Part of the Longwood section of Brookline, the winding Back Bay and Muddy River, and the Kenmore neighborhood of Boston share the places of honor in the accompanying air photograph. The aerial cameraman has hit upon a convergence of the three neighborhoods which shows several typical features of each in admirable fashion. The stately residences and attractive apartment houses of Brookline are seen in the immediate foreground; to the right the form of their mansard roofs, fringed with shaded terraces, and crossed occasionally by picturesque stone or rustic bridges; at the upper left is Kenmore Station at the convergence of Commonwealth Avenue, Beacon Street, and Brookline Avenue, in Boston.

The broad street running from top to bottom of the picture a little to the left of the center is Beacon Street. About three-quarters of the way up the picture Audubon Circle may be seen as Audubon Road crosses Beacon Street. One block below Audubon Road, on the picture, is St. Mary's Street, which is the Brookline town line in that direction. The Muddy River, at the right, is another Brookline boundary, and Commonwealth Avenue, cutting across the upper left hand corner after it crosses Beacon Street, is a third boundary.

Large apartment houses may be seen in all sections of the photograph. In the upper left corner, along the banks of the Charles River, there are many large structures, and in the corresponding right hand corner rows of other apartment houses are visible in the Fenway. Along Commonwealth Avenue, at the upper left, many large buildings housing automobile companies may be seen.

Two branches of the Boston & Albany Railroad are to be seen, and the point where they divide is in the picture just at the right of Beacon Street, near the top. The right branch, which proceeds down across the picture diagonally from left to

right, is the so-called Highland or circuit branch and goes to Riverside through the Newtons. To the left, passing under Beacon Street, and going on out at the left is the main branch of the Boston & Albany Railroad.

Various churches may be identified in the picture. At Audubon Circle is the Unitarian church which is known as "the second church in Boston" and in the lower right corner is Sears Chapel, called "the church without a congregation" because it is a private institution.

The long, narrow strip of land two blocks to the left of Sears Chapel is Sears Park, and is planted with imported beech trees. The Cotton mansion may be seen just to the left of the park. By the head of Sears Park the Wightman estate, a large residence with several wings is visible. Hall's Pond and its surrounding park territory is at the lower left of the picture.

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An excellent example of the way an aerial viewpoint flattens out elevations may be seen at Longwood station, which is in the lower right-hand corner. Those who know the spot—remember the little elevation here—from Longwood station one looks up to Sears Chapel, but this fact is not at all distinguishable from the air.

Almost in the very center of the picture, near the top, is a large, many-windowed building, the headquarters of the Boston parcels post. Brookline Avenue runs from Kenmore at the top of the picture down

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TAX REDUCTION OF \$350,000,000
PREDICTED BY MARTIN B. MADDEN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—A Democratic tax reduction bill, to be agreed upon by party leaders and put forward at the coming session of Congress, is expected to reduce the national debt by \$350,000,000, according to a report from Washington, made from 50 post offices.

Democratic Tax Bill
Proposed by Mr. Swannick
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NORWICH UNIVERSITY
HAS IMPROVEMENTS

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Sept. 8 (AP)—Students who have returned for the beginning of the college year at Norwich University tomorrow have discovered that numerous improvements have been made in the grounds and buildings during the summer. The principal building operation was the extension of the second floor of Carnegie Hall, which houses the library, electrical department and political science department, so as to provide additional classrooms. New flooring has been laid in Jackson Hall, the oldest building at the university, used as a barracks. Minor repairs have been made in Alumni Hall, also a barracks. A set of wooden stairs has been built on the slope between Carnegie and Alumni halls. These, with a graded walk, make the ascent easier from the polo field, stables and riding hall to the cadets' main parade grounds.

NEW FEDERAL ATTORNEY
Hubert C. Thompson of Haverhill was sworn in yesterday as assistant to Harold P. Williams, assistant United States Attorney in Boston. He succeeds Henry S. MacPherson, who has just resigned to re-enter private practice.

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September Brings Many Wonderful Economy Events for the Home

Vacation days are drawing near their close. The family's interest turns again to the home that will be lived in during the months to come.

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Each day's share of these wonderful savings will add to the beauty and comfort of the home. Strawbridge & Clothier have planned well for home-coming folks. Practically every need for Kitchen, Pantry, and Dining-room may be found in the hundreds of wonderful assortments now far less in price than usual.

Consistent in principle by Charles A. Swannick, Democratic Senator from Virginia. He said he would recommend such a course to his colleagues. A Republican reduction plan already is being drawn up, but its chances of being enacted "real tax reduction," it would be a mistake to say, to attempt to reduce the national debt by 25 years as recommended by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury. This question already has reduced the national debt by several billion dollars, he added, and in addition has carried a heavy war burden.

Retirement of the national debt would benefit only the bankers, anyway, and it is time that the common people were given relief from excessive taxation," said the Virginia Senator. "Taxes should be reduced substantially all along the line."

POSTAL RECEIPTS GAIN

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 7 (Special Correspondence)—Richmond was second city in ratio of increase in August postal receipts, showing a gain of 27.31 per cent. while Philadelphia, Pa., first, showed a gain of 12.35 per cent, according to a report from Washington, made from 50 post offices.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Legacy of China

A Review by
GEORGE PARKER WINSHIP
Librarian of the Harry Hines Widener
Collection, Harvard University

The invention of printing in China and the spread of the printed word in the West, by Thomas Francis Carter, New York: Columbia University Press, \$2.50.

"THE" heathen Chinese is peculiar, and irritating. Particularly annoying is his tolerant lack of interest in many things which seem important to a person of the Western nations. For instance, gunpowder, the invention of printing and the discovery of America are mentioned in the school books as the marvelous things which, in the fifteenth century, ushered in the Modern World. But the Chinese gave gunpowder to Europe as a good thing, their collateral cousin, some think, populated America a long time before Columbus or Lel' Ericson; and they were mastering the trick of printing before the reign of Charlemagne. In view of such facts, a thoughtful person, even though of European inheritance, can understand why these events do not impress the Chinese as epochal.

Or take the matter of dates, in connection with the invention of printing. No one of good luck has been used trying to decide whether the European invention should be dated 1440 or 1448 or 1450 or 1456 or 1458. The Chinese, reading in a book written by a serious scholar who had much better opportunities to learn the facts than any one can have now, that "inked blocks were first used at the end of the Tang Dynasty," i.e., some time before the year A. D. 907, let it go at that. He may be right in thinking that a decade or two, either way, does not greatly matter at this late date, when there are so many other things quite as well worth thinking about.

Wonderful Tales
There have been for many years faint rumors, and definite statements in out-of-the-way places, that the Chinese possessed printed books at some unbelievably early date. But the date, A. D. 583, was so improbable (it is now discredited), and the absence of any other evidence, that the date and the invention by Gutenberg 900 years later is so probable, that writers on the history of printing have for the most part completely ignored it. Students of printing, however, especially those who take an interest in other archaeological subjects, have been worried by these rumors, which have taken a much more bodily form during recent years. Wonder has been coming from the Central Asian deserts, where many things fully as important as dinosaur eggs have been found.

Cut into the side of a rocky cliff are the Caves of the Thousand Buddhas, some of which have served continuously as Buddhist shrines for more than 1800 years. There, in the year 1909, a mendicant Taoist priest who was renovating one of the shrines found a book working not on the solid rock but on brick. Loosening this, he opened a walled-up chamber. It was nine feet square, and piled ten feet high with manuscripts. There were 1300 volumes, each containing a dozen or more rolls. There is reason for thinking that the chamber was filled and walled up about the year 1035, when K'ut the Dane was ending his rule in Britain. No part of the contents has now reached Great Britain, and may be seen at the British Museum. Among the English portion of this treasure is a book, made by printing six sheets of text with an illustration, and at the end the statement that it was printed on the Chinese equivalent for May 11, 368 by Wang Chieh, for free general distribution, in order in deep reverence to perpetuate the memory of his part.

Oldest of Printed Books
This oldest of all dated printed books is named "The Diamond Sutra." It contains a section of the Buddhist scriptures, consisting of discourses by the Buddha to his aged disciple Subhuti, on the subject of "the non-existence of existence." It is this treatise on non-existence which has survived from 868 to 1926. A number of other books made in the same way, by printing and not written by hand, were found in the same place. These others are not dated, and it is entirely possible that some of these were made before the year 868. There are also others which are much later.

Another find of almost equal significance to that at the Caves of the Thousand Buddhas was made at an oasis 400 miles nearer Europe, at Turfan. There German excavators between 1902 and 1907 unearthed a number of monasteries in which there were rooms with floors covered knee deep with rolls of crumpled paper, books torn to pieces when the place was destroyed before the thirteenth century. Among these were numerous examples of printing. With material such as this, it was easy for Professor Carter to teach Chinese at Columbia University.

Another Anthology

Century Types of English Literature, edited by George William McColl and Albert Gelpi, New York: The Century Company, \$1.50.

TO THE inevitable question, "Why another anthology of English literature?" the editors of this latest endeavor to present the minimum survey of a vast field within the covers of a single volume make a plausible answer. "The anthologies in general use," they observe, "are based on the principle of offering 'representative' extracts from a great many works instead of complete texts in a more limited number." To meet the objection that from short selections the student necessarily fails to gain a conception of a whole work, the present anthology is offered as a "fundamental aim" being "to give in every case complete works, or where this is obviously impossible, as many complete cantos or books as the student would be likely to read in a general course."

Such a purpose is most commendable, and it has been carried out in this collection to the utmost possible within the limits of a university course.

varly, New York, to make a fascinating volume. He has done the easy thing unusually well, and at the same time he has done an extremely difficult thing with very great skill. He was not content to tell the story of Chinese printing for the first time in elaborate detail. He wished also to show that Europe owes to the Far East its typography, which the Chinese had tried and abandoned, and which is a distinct thing from printing as we know it.

From the point of view of literary craftsmanship, Professor Carter's astonishing achievement is in the way he carries this thesis through his book without destroying its interest to the general reader or its scholarly convincingness. He does this by a very simple and obvious device, but one of the hardest to hold, of never once claiming more than his facts justify.

Chinese Influence
There is no shred of evidence that the man who invented a way to make movable type in the Rhine Valley before 1450, had ever heard of books made in the Chinese way. If he had, there is nothing to make it seem probable that this knowledge would have helped him in working out his problem. On the other hand, it is as certain as any unrecorded thing can be that playing cards, and the way to make them rapidly, came into Central Europe from Central Asia by half a dozen routes before the

American and British Literature Since 1890, by Carl Van Doren, New York: The Century Company, \$2.50.

AIMING to be a textbook, the comprehensive volume by the Van Doren brothers achieves a literary value far transcending the pedagogical dullness of the routine school manual. The reason may be sought in the occupations, as well as in the temperaments, of the authors.

Carl Van Doren, literary editor of the Century Magazine, has known letters from both sides of the professional desk; his books deal by preference with American literature, and he is himself responsible for an attitude toward literature which emphasizes its "aliveness." Mark Van Doren, besides conducting the literary department of the Nation, has devoted much time to the study of the history of literature, and the critical faculties, as well as a vital relation to contemporary writing in the English tongue.

The Authors' Aims
To chart, in 350 pages, 35 years of intensive literary cultivation in England, America and Ireland is no easy task. Questions of omission and proportion are bound to arise, let alone those of opinion. What the authors themselves have proposed they express in their introduction. Their aim "do not include any effort to simplify the account unduly, to disguise the ideas which have been put forth by the more daring writers of the time, or to steer a safe and middle course when there are points at issue. On the contrary, stress has been laid upon the modern elements, whether in ideas or forms, in recent literature. But the book does not claim, as it does not attempt, to go into many vexed controversies or to concern itself with minor figures."

As a result, the account of the Messrs. Van Doren, even to the eye, lacks the forbidding, didactic stiffness of the old-time text. To be sure, at the back of the book there are book lists and suggestions for further study; but even these are not a welter of names and dates, but a carefully selected minimum of guidance, enabling the student or the general reader to pursue his own course at will.

There is frank recognition of the growing difference between the literatures of the United States and England. "American literature, as it grows in distinctiveness, grows in increasing measure more and more alienated from the literature of the parent stock. It must therefore be estimated according to its own laws, not according to those of England. The account here offered considers the recent and contemporary literature

Three Books to Buy Because—

1. *Scholarship and Discrimination*: Ben Jonson, edited by C. H. Herford and Percy Simpson. Vol. 1, 11 (Oxford, 1925).

2. *Authoritative and Readable*: A History of the United States, Vol. VI, by Edward Channing (Macmillan).

3. *His Last Novel*: Supplement to Joseph Conrad (Doubleday, 1933).

able book. Still, to take one example, one cannot help wondering if even Bowtell's "Life of Johnson" is worth 50 pages—at the cost of many a priceless poem. Suppose we lost five pages of Bowtell to gain, let us say, Milton's "L'Allegro," "Il Penseroso," "Lycidas," and "Comus." Somehow, the anthology of English literature which does not include these looks a little strange. Or, if perchance we could spare 10 more pages of Bowtell, we might substitute some short story, such as the one of Kipling, who is the only representative of that important form here honored. Such are the ways of anthologists, and their ways are hard.

It is hardly surprising, however, that the over 100 pages devoted to contemporary literature (even if Countess Patricia and James Thomson have been unaccountably under-represented) is the most interesting part of the collection. It is gratifying to anticipate the interest in present-day literature which will be brought to the student by this collection.

end of the fourteenth century. It is just as probable that the stamping and punching of playing cards showed the makers of religious pictures how to meet a rapidly increasing demand for objects of devotion. And the inventor of typography must have started with hints supplied by the makers of these religious pictures and of playing cards.

A second achievement is almost as unusual. For Professor Carter has written this book without becoming pedantic. He accomplishes this despite the fact that he is dealing with matters about which most of his readers will have no knowledge whatever, and he is handling data drawn from a language which defies translation and repels the casual investigator. There could hardly be better evidence that he is competent to deal with his material, which is important in view of the importance of most critics to check his statements by referring to the quotations which he prints in his ample notes.

This confidence in his good faith as a scholar stands another difficult test, for he does, unwittingly, have something to say about Gutenberg and the European invention. Herein Mr. Carter is not well informed—his "earliest" dated European block print has been the second for 75 years—but the contrast in the way in which he handles his facts when he is on and when he is off his own ground is so obvious that there is no loss of confidence in his scholarship or in the fairness with which he has presented his case.

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Adheres to Program
To their program as announced, the authors strictly, but not slavishly, adhere. The impression received from the book is one of continuity and contemporary significance. Authors are dealt with, not as names to which lists of books are to be appended, but as human beings who have gone through, and paved on to their fellow men, experiences rich with meaning.

With particular reference to the literature of the United States, its importance, of criticism, and its significance in the history of the novel, in the drama, in poetry, in criticism, despite the noise of the café haunts, the garret swarms, and the eternally garrulous novices, some beauty has been wrought that enriches forever the American insight and outlook.

A surprising, and a welcome, aspect of what may generously be termed the American renaissance is the importance of criticism, and the importance of biography. It may be questioned whether criticism was ever

before read so widely in the United States as it is today. Certainly the hospitality of the publishers to so essentially "highbrow" a pursuit indicates a great popular interest. Related to this is an increased interest in tales of men's lives, by themselves or by others. American history is being ransacked for salient and attractive figures. Thus, while the readers of the cheaper novels may be more numerous than ever, the reading public itself has vastly grown; so that, proportionately, the reading public for better things is probably greater than ever before, and many who were once content with the conventional fiction have learned to prefer biography and autobiography.

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A Hero to His Wife

New York: The Hispanic Society of America.
Other Prefaces by Carl Van Doren.
New York: Alfred A. Knopf, \$1.50.
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John Wenger, by Carlo de Fornaro (New York: Joseph Lawrence, \$3). contains 47 plates illustrating Mr. Wenger's work as a stage decorator in New York theaters and at the Metropolitan Opera House. Mr. Wenger was one of the first men to make pictorial miniatures for the above stages of the modern motion picture theaters. His work at the Rivoli and Capitol Theaters, New York, in providing appropriate new curtains, draperies and characterizing accessories for performances which are changed weekly, has been of wide influence in improving the presentation of dancing and singing acts in association with the showing of photoplays. Mr. Wenger has even devised multiple sets for the presentation of operas in condensed versions, indicating the essence of the scene by means of specially painted and adroitly lighted curtains rather than attempting to do big settings in little. His vein of fantasy, his keen feeling for the endless possibilities of silhouette, and his freedom from any inclination to seek realism in his stage pictures, all contribute to the satisfying effect of the many productions he has designed, made and lighted.

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Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Suspense, A Napoleonic Novel, by Joseph Conrad, Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co., \$2.
Discovery of Japanese Ideals, by Kishio Satomi, New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., \$1.50.

The Gospel of the Mountains, by Francis Parkman, Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
The Pope's Male, by Alphonse Daudet, New York: The Macmillan Co., \$1.

A Visit From St. Nicholas, by Clement C. Moore, New York: The Macmillan Co., \$1.
A Dog of Flanders, by Louis de la Penne, New York: The Macmillan Co., \$1.

King Penguin, A Legend of the South Sea Isles, by Richard Henry Stoddard, New York: The Macmillan Co., \$1.
The Little Wooden Doll, by Margery Williams Bianco, New York: The Macmillan Co., \$1.

The Lost Gospel, by Arthur Train, New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$2.
The Writers of Greece, by Gilbert Norwood, New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch, \$2.50.

Miss Polly Wiggle, by Edna Clark Davis, Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., \$1.50.
The Red Cord, A Romance of China, by Thomas Grant Springer, New York: Brentano's, \$2.

Practical Public Speaking, by Bertrand Lynde, Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., \$2.50.
The Boy Scientist, by A. Frederick Collins, Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., \$2.50.

Father and Baby Plays, by Emilie Poulsson, Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., \$1.25.
Rahwella, A True Romance of the South Seas, by C. Harold Smith, New York: D. Appleton & Co., \$2.50.

El Greco, by Elizabeth van Dine, New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$2.
Curly Locks Number Games, Addition Game, includes the Forty-Five Addition Combinations. Multiplication Game, includes the Forty-Five Multiplication Combinations. Printed on nice white cards. Packaged in attractive orange colored boxes. When ordered please state which game you desire. Nice gift. The each cost paid, \$5.00.

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THE ROMANCE of the Edinburgh Streets, by Mary D. Stuart (London: Methuen & Co., Ltd., 7s. 6d. net). The book of the streets of Edinburgh, with her historic and literary associations, has long proved a mine of romantic wealth, and Mrs. Stuart, in her very readable book has done full justice to her theme. It should prove an admirable companion for rambles both in the Old town and in the New. She begins appropriately with the Castle with its store of memories and follows the Royal Mile down to Holyrood, the recalling notabilities of a bygone age, and giving many new and entertaining anecdotes. Chapters are devoted to the Cowgate and Grassmarket, Greyfriars and George Square. Mrs. Stuart also makes Princes Street, George Street and the Squares yield a rich harvest of association. Indeed it is one of the particular merits of the book that the Northern slopes of the city receive more attention than has ever been accorded to them in books of a similar nature, and it will make many realize for the first time how rich in romance are the broad thoroughfares of the New Town.

History of the First D. C. L. I. 1914, by E. M. Channing-Renton. (Egypt: "Stunt" publications, 25s. net), is a well written, attempt to give a chronicle of the doings in the war of one of the most famous regiments in British military history. The first battalion D. C. L. I. formed part of the original British expeditionary force sent to Flanders in 1914. This book describes the history of the regiment from the beginning of the war in 1914 until the close of 1915; and is full of the thrilling incidents of those thrilling times. Perhaps the most impressive event of all occurred before the regiment went overseas. When the reservists were called up no margin of time could be given them in which to settle their private affairs. And yet, in the face of the number of nearly 4000, answered the call to the minute. Only five were lacking, and they

John Wenger, by Carlo de Fornaro (New York: Joseph Lawrence, \$3). contains 47 plates illustrating Mr. Wenger's work as a stage decorator in New York theaters and at the Metropolitan Opera House. Mr. Wenger was one of the first men to make pictorial miniatures for the above stages of the modern motion picture theaters. His work at the Rivoli and Capitol Theaters, New York, in providing appropriate new curtains, draperies and characterizing accessories for performances which are changed weekly, has been of wide influence in improving the presentation of dancing and singing acts in association with the showing of photoplays. Mr. Wenger has even devised multiple sets for the presentation of operas in condensed versions, indicating the essence of the scene by means of specially painted and adroitly lighted curtains rather than attempting to do big settings in little. His vein of fantasy, his keen feeling for the endless possibilities of silhouette, and his freedom from any inclination to seek realism in his stage pictures, all contribute to the satisfying effect of the many productions he has designed, made and lighted.

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187 Falmouth Street

Waves them a gay goodbye!

Her Poem

RADIO

Radio Brings Big League to Back Yard

ENGLISH "HAM" TALKS WITH SHIP AT NEW ZEALAND

Operator of 2NM Gets the U. S. S. Seattle Visiting Wellington, N. Z.

Special from Monitor Bureau LONDON, Aug. 25.—On several occasions wireless experimenters have communicated by telephony with the farthest parts of the world, so that it is no longer possible to set up new records in long distance working. Mr. Gerald Marcuse, whose call sign 2NM is well known "on the air," is determined, however, to make amateur records in a new way over the old distances.

For several days Mr. Marcuse has been communicating during the hours of daylight with the U. S. S. Seattle, which has been at anchor in Wellington Harbor, New Zealand, and the conversation has been terminated each day by the fact, to use Mr. Marcuse's expression, that "it is his bedtime and my breakfast time." A recent conversation on the subject of the weather revealed the fact that it was brilliant sunshine at each end while communication was taking place.

Using Marconi Oram valves in his short wave transmitter, Mr. Marcuse finds no difficulty in maintaining good communication on a wavelength of 45 meters; when he gets tired of talking he finds it is very convenient to transmit gramophone records.

It is a striking proof of the strength at which his speech was received that the commander of the Seattle refused at first to believe that he was listening to an experimenter in England, but thought that a New Zealand amateur was playing a joke on him. Mr. Marcuse has received a cable from Buenos Aires stating that his conversation with the Seattle was overheard there and was very strong and clear.

After terminating his conversation with the Seattle, Mr. Marcuse overheard the ship exchange messages with the ships of the Macmillan Polar Expedition which is now in Greenland. This linking up of an amateur in a Surrey town with Arctic explorers at sea in a New Zealand harbor provides a remarkable instance of the way in which wireless annihilates distance.

THE much-heralded enterprise of the average young American is not exaggerated. It would seem it is not given proper credit, especially when an episode such as that printed herewith comes to public attention. Eddie Nelson and Jack Hor-

World Series and Football From WGY

THE fall sporting schedule of WGY, Schenectady, N. Y., will include many interesting events for sports lovers. Plans are now being made for the radio-casting of the World Series baseball games. Eight football games, including not only the Big Three, but the leading intercollegiate contests to be played in the east will be put on the air. These games with the exception of Harvard-Yale, will be taken in conjunction with WJZ of New York, which station will have charge of the pick-up in each case.

ner may be seen in the above picture, standing left and right, respectively, of their home-made baseball score-board. Now here is where the enterprise enters. These lads live in Washington, and during every game their home team plays out in town they tune in with the "ole

radio" and follow the game play by play, given on the electric score-board which the boys operate. All the kids in the neighborhood gather in Eddie's yard, and perhaps there are a few "grown-up youngsters" in the audience.

Night under the direction of Mrs. J. E. Harmon, Jr. School of the International Sunday School Lesson for Sept. 12. Well-taught.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (400 Meters) 6 p. m.—Piano tuning in number; 6:30 p. m.—The Lone Star 12. 11:30 p. m.—The Merry Old Chief and Carl Nordberg's Plantation Players; Charles Bernberger's Kansas City Athletic Club orchestra; Earl Coleman's Ambassador orchestra.

WFO, Des Moines, Ia. (400 Meters) 7:30 and 11 p. m.—Musical program.

WQAW, Omaha, Neb. (400 Meters) 6 p. m.—Piano program; 7:30 p. m.—Musical program; 11:30 p. m.—Musical program.

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Question Box

425. I read about the new McCullough A. C. tubes as being very good in operation and eliminating the A. battery. Can I substitute them in place of my UV201A on my Brownings Drake I use for a portable? What changes or adjustments must I make? Do they give more volume on weak stations and do they cause less distortion? Would you advise me to use the McCullough A. C. tubes in preference to the 201A, and how are they connected if special connection is necessary?

G. S. H. Mt. Calvary, Wis.

(Ans.) We have found that the tube you speak of operates very well in the Brownings Drake. On earphones there was a slight hum on the tube tested, which hindered DX work considerably, though on the loudspeaker this hum was not noticeable. Not having tested a sufficient quantity of the McCullough A. C. tubes, we are not in a position to advise you concerning the advisability of changing.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Wood O. Merrill, Portland, Me.; Mrs. Susan W. Haines, York, N. Y.; Mrs. Charlotte M. Schuler, Preyort, N. Y.

Fernie Merrill, Portland, Me.; George Schuler, Preyort, N. Y.; David Schuler, Preyort, N. Y.

Mr. George P. Dorr, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. George P. Dorr, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. George P. Dorr, Chicago, Ill.

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GENEVA SUMMER SCHOOL POPULAR

Courses, Where Movement Was Originated, Attract World-Wide Attendance

GENEVA, Aug. 13 (Special Correspondence).—Bernard Bouvier, professor of French literature at the Faculty of Arts of the University of Geneva, was the initiator in 1922 of summer holiday courses, mainly for foreigners residing in Geneva, and which carried on the practical course of the French "Bachelier" started the previous year by the university. This university, therefore, was the first in the world to bring about these summer holiday courses, and the idea was soon taken up by many other countries.

From the first these courses were successful, and 150 to 200 students attended the classes. Up to the time of the war they were only for students and professors, but since 1922 they are open to any person over 18 years old.

Included Many Courses

The summer school includes courses of classical and modern literature, lectures on analytical reading, lectures on translations, courses on syntax, hours of practical exercises, where a limited number of students are directly under the supervision of a professor, also courses in pronunciation and phonetics. The Geneva University was for six or seven years the only university where courses of phonetics and exercises pertaining to the French language were given. When war broke out 315 persons were registered. During the four years of fighting only about 40 students remained who were for the most part German-Swiss.

The war over Germany, Austria and Russia, who had always contributed the most, were unable to send any more because of the rule of exiles. Guillaume Patis, backed by influential people, among whom was David Jayne Hill, ex-ambassador of the United States to Germany, proposed to add to the courses a number of lectures on international contemporary questions, 70 lectures on the League of Nations (its organization, its work, its future), were thus started with the collaboration of university professors from Switzerland, France, Italy, England, America, Germany and Austria.

New Courses a Success

The success was immediate, and the following year more than 40 students and professors from the United States attended these courses. In 1922 they gave the directors a written testimonial, expressing their deep gratitude and entire satisfaction.

From 1922 Georges Thudichum became director of these courses. An active propaganda has been started in every country, and the number of students is rapidly increasing. In 1922 they amounted to 170, 330 in 1924 and nearly 500, this year. French, in every shape and form, and international questions are the two great lines of study.

From 1923 courses of botany under the directorship of Professor Chodot, of geology under Professors Collet and Andre, of prehistoric anthropology under Professor Pittard and religious psychology under G. Bergier, were added to the courses for specialists. These classes, together with practical research work in various parts of Switzerland, which were attended by 30 students, have been received with great enthusiasm from those who followed them.

RADIOCASTING IN NAGAYA

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Radio-casting was begun in Nagaya recently and Japanese radio fans can now listen in on Tokyo, Osaka, and Nagaya, according to advices received by the Department of Commerce from Commercial Attache Calder. The more expensive receivers of American origin are being sold in Japan, quite readily, the report states, but Japanese competition makes it practically impossible to sell American sets that retail less than \$50.

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SUNSET STORIES

Polly Parr and the Rainy Day Bubbles

IT HAD rained and rained, every day for nearly two weeks. Muriel was tired of the rainy weather, and so was Polly Parr. Muriel did not enjoy getting their feet wet and wet, and mothers do not like little girls to get their feet wet, so Muriel and Polly Parr had not been able to play in the yard for days and days. Playing on the porch was fun, but even that was tiresome after two whole weeks. Saturday afternoon came, and it was too rainy for Daddy Martin to take Mother and Muriel and Polly Parr for a drive. Muriel was getting a little cross. "Surprise for you, Muriel," called Daddy Martin as he unbuckled his raincoat pocket and took out a little paper-wrapped package. "Careful, you don't drop it or it will break," he cautioned, as he handed the package to Muriel.

"Thank you, Daddy," said Muriel, giving him a big hug the minute he had slipped off his damp overcoat. She knew Daddy's surprises were always good fun. Unwrapping the string, she unwrapped the paper and took out a smooth, white, clay pipe. Muriel's brown eyes grew very wide and puzzled. Why had Daddy brought her a pipe, she wondered. "For soap bubbles," explained Mother. "Get one of the little lowered bowls from the china cupboard, put some water in it, and a piece of white soap. Then take it out to the porch table."

Muriel went to the cupboard and carefully lifted down one of the cream-colored bowls. With a bright smile painted on the sides, put a little piece of white soap into the bowl, and then some warm water. Daddy and Mother Martin went out on the porch with Muriel. While Mother sat and sewed, Daddy showed Muriel how to dip the white pipe into the soap suds, and when she had lifted the pipe out, blow, and blow, until a big round bubble balanced on the pipe bowl.

Polly Parr was curled on a cushion, taking a nap, but she awakened when she heard Muriel and Mother and Daddy come out. As she lay watching Daddy Martin and Muriel making the bubbles, she thought to her little self, "What strange bubble are these? I wonder. Daddy dipped an especially big bubble off the pipe, over toward Polly. It floated through the air and landed on the porch rug almost in front of the little girl. Muriel, the instant the bubble touched the rug it changed from a big, transparent ball to just the tiniest damp spot."

Polly tipped her little gray head on one side and then the other as the bubbles kept floating through the air and turning into damp spots on the rug. "These certainly are queer balls," she thought, "even queerer than that purple one with the stem. At least the purple one could roll down steps without disappearing."

"I wish Polly decided to try to pat one of the transparent balls before it touched the floor, just as she sometimes patted Muriel's soft gray rubber ball when Muriel and Polly played together. Up on her little back paws Polly

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First Born When Henry I Was King

Barker-Making Business in Some English Family for 317 Years

Special from Monitor Bureau LONDON, Aug. 25.—The oldest authenticated record for a business enterprise is probably that held by a basket-making concern at North Walsham, Norfolk, whose present head has just announced his retirement. This business, now established in 1116 and has been in the hands of the same family for 837 years. It began only 45 years after William the Conqueror fought the Battle of Hasting and has been handed down from father to son ever since.

The weaving and other processes have changed but little, it is believed, in all the centuries the family has been at work, and their small factory, giving employment to six persons in town, is a somewhat picturesque building.

North Walsham is a very old and very tiny village near Norwich, which at one time was the largest city in England and had a population of 45,000.

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Theatrical News—Art—Music—Motion Pictures

Modern Art in Rumania

RELIGIOUS painting of Rumania reached such a state of decadence in the eighteenth century that at the beginning of the nineteenth century, pictorial art did not exist there any longer. At the present day, however, there is a flourishing community which represents what we may describe as the modern Rumanian school, and it will be interesting to discover whence this activity has sprung.

From the year 1830 to about 1860 there was a considerable exodus to France, Young and intellectual Rumanians were to be found in Paris, and among them Theodore Aman, who studied painting under Drolling and Mouton. As in the case of other artists, the eyes of young Rumanians were turned to France, and the first factor we have to record is French influence. This influence was not only exercised upon Rumanians in France, but also directly by the presence of a number of French artists in Rumania. Men like Raffet, Bouquet, Donnauit and Dessein worked in Wallachia and Moldavia from about 1837 onward for quite a considerable period.

The next fact that needs recording is that a certain fashion had sprung up in the eighteenth century and that was the fashion of painting family groups and individual portraits, and these were commissioned by well-to-do and aristocratic families and were executed almost without exception by foreigners.

A Turning Point

Then we come to that turning point in the history of the nineteenth century, the year 1848. The young Rumanians who were in Paris during this eventful year were coming back to their country stirred by theories of liberty and the desire to rouse the national consciousness. The first result of their intense activities became manifest 11 years later, when the peoples of Wallachia and Moldavia were united into Rumania in 1859. The second result was the sudden and imperious demand for national art and nations of the influence of the painters of that day was Theodore Aman. He was commissioned to paint historical canvases for the state, and his large output has been preserved in the museum in Bucharest, which abounds with portraits, genre pictures, and scenes of rustic life.

Mathematically the best one may say of Aman is that he often shows that he studied Couture and occasionally there are traces of the influence of Delacroix. In the evolution of modern Rumanian art, however, he occupies quite an important place. He founded, between the years 1869 and 1895 an academy of fine arts on the lines of the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, and the first man to whom he gave the newly created scholarship to go to France was Mirea—later a pupil of Carolus Durand and now director of the school founded by Aman.

Neither Mirea nor Aman, however, had the gifts which could endear them to the people who were building new Rumania or to those who longed to have their imaginations set on fire by an artist who had the necessary sympathetic insight into what was essentially Rumanian and national in the people. The man of the hour, whose word of glory has already set him beyond the confines of action and of his own time, was not chosen until he had the name of Grigoresco, and associated with him in many ways, both in his life and his outlook upon art, was another painter, Andreescu by name.

Grigoresco, who is easily the most outstanding figure among Rumanian painters, was brought up in the country, and his early training was the small number of icons and frescoes he found in the churches. He had already devoted himself entirely to painting for these years in some country convent when an enlightened politician found him at work and saw in him a kind of belated Byzantine painter who by some queer trick had made his bow upon the stage a few centuries too late. He supplied Grigoresco the money which enabled him to go to Paris in 1861.

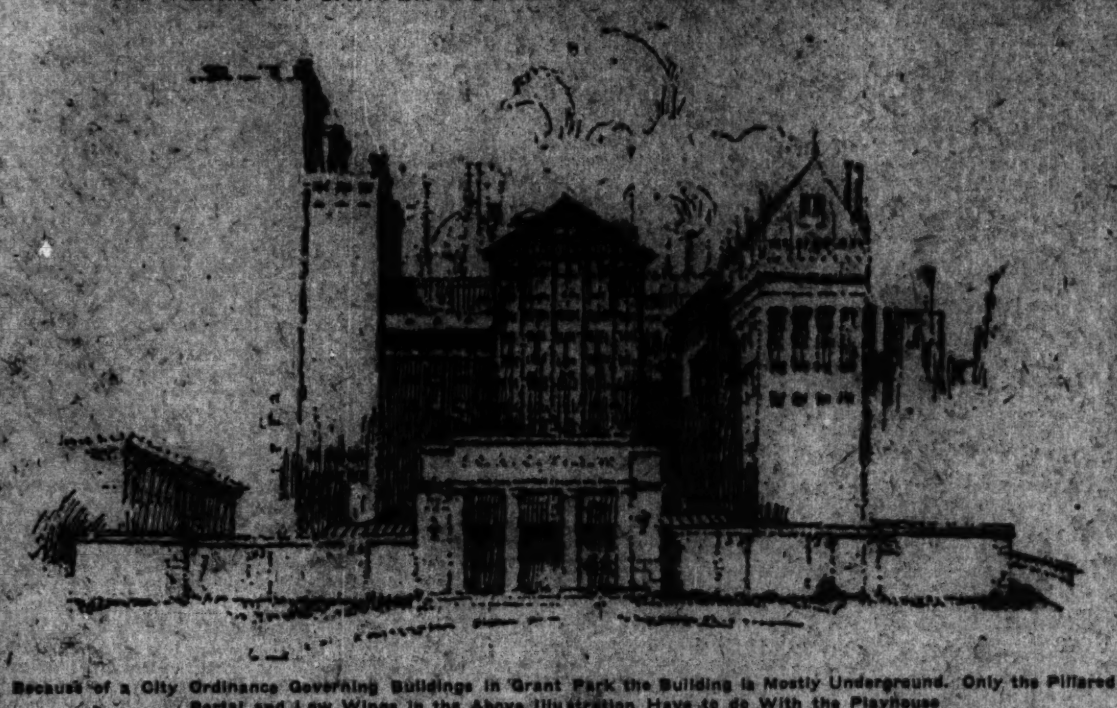
There he passed through a brief ordeal at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, when he escaped into the forest of Fontainebleau, where he stayed until 1867. In the forest he found quite a number of interests apart from the beauty of nature in the shape of Francis Millet. The Rumanian Diaz and Corot. All these painters he learned to know well, and he was attracted and influenced chiefly by the two last named. In the circumstances it is easily intelligible that Grigoresco acquired a rich and luminous palette, and the powerful cadences which came to him like the echoes of his native country were softened a little by the lyric delicacy of a Corot who sometimes sat at his elbow.

Apart from his purely artistic gifts, Grigoresco had that insight into and love of his own countryside which found such warmhearted appreciation from a people generous by temperament, especially at a moment when their national consciousness was awakening. Unhappily the best of his canvases are difficult to

get at even for Rumanians, because his finest things were entrusted for safe keeping during the war to the Moscow authorities, with whom they remain.

Andreescu was the contemporary of Grigoresco, his friend, his rival with this difference in their achievement: Andreescu was influenced by Diaz and Rousseau; Grigoresco was influenced by Diaz too, but rose above his rival in understanding and performance inasmuch as Corot's influence upon him represents a higher

THE KENNETH SAWYER GOODMAN MEMORIAL THEATER, CHICAGO



Because of a City Ordinance Governing Buildings in Grant Park the Building is Mostly Underground. Only the Pillared Portals and Low Wings in the Above Illustration Have to do with the Playhouse.

La Roque Stars in a William Locke Romance

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Colony Theater, "The Coming of Amos," a motion picture, based on William J. Locke's novel, directed by Paul Sloane for C. B. de Mille Productions.

Rod La Roque's initial starring venture in an eminently successful one. William J. Locke's well-known tale of an Australian sheep-herder and a Russian Princess has received an admirable translation to the screen at the hands of Mr. de Mille's staff of artists. Mr. La Roque carries off the leading honors, just as he was expected to do. After the number of fine screen appearances he has already made under the De Mille banner in the days when this director was still a part of the Paramount forces—most particularly in "The Ten Commandments" and "Foot of Clay"—it was indeed a fortunate conclusion that he would more than justify the stellar stamp now set upon him. He plays the part of the Locke hero with ease and assurance, from the opening scenes among the rough ranchers in Australia to the later episodes on the French Riviera when he is thrown into the company of the ranks of continental society. His acting in the duel scenes by the sea is a splendid bit.

Yetta Gaudin makes the Princess a very authentic and beautiful one, and quite accounts for the daring things the hero does in her behalf. The climax of the story is effective, somewhat after the manner of the thrilling situations that once stirred the readers of the one-time Grand Magazine when the "Brotherhood of the Seven Kings" was serially on top. Mead Beery is the scheming Gerdon, with all his usual cunning, and Richard Carle, Arthur Hori, Tyrlis Fritzsche and Ruby Lafayette, are also in the picture.

The direction is good, and the tale holds the interest throughout. Except for two large "shots" where the Riviera coast line is seen at a distance—although the blending of real foreground and painted background is cleverly contrived, the effect is decidedly and unnecessarily stagy. "The Coming of Amos" is well staged and photographed. Mr. de Mille may feel well pleased with the outcome of his new star's first picture.

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SCHOOL SHOES

It makes a great deal of difference what shoes your child wears to school. He cannot study well when his feet are ached in clumsy, ill-fitting shoes. See that your boy and your girl wear the Coward Shoe and you will take a long step toward giving them sound, sturdy, natural feet. They will study better and play better when they wear the Coward Shoe.

Sold Nowhere Else
James S. Coward
270 Greenwich Street, N. Y. (Near Warren Street)
Shoes of Quality Since 1865
For MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The Toronto Festival Chorus

Special Correspondence

Toronto, Sept. 3.—The Toronto Festival Chorus, under the leadership of Dr. H. A. Fricker, has been singing in Toronto. He found the Memorial Chorus, at the height of its perfection, waiting for him, but he has built up the Festival Chorus in the past four seasons into an organization that is unique in Canada, probably on this continent.

The choir consists of more than 1000 voices and in the following were the members of the chorus.

Dr. H. A. Fricker, conductor; Dr. H. A. Fricker, organist; Dr. H. A. Fricker, pianist; Dr. H. A. Fricker, violinist; Dr. H. A. Fricker, cellist; Dr. H. A. Fricker, bassist; Dr. H. A. Fricker, soprano; Dr. H. A. Fricker, alto; Dr. H. A. Fricker, tenor; Dr. H. A. Fricker, bass.

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Harold Lloyd in "The Freshman"

By a Staff Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 28.—Granman's Million-Dollar Theater, "The Freshman," a motion picture written by John Grey, Theodore Wilde and Timothy Whelan, directed by Sam Taylor and Fred Newmeyer.

All the thrills of the gridiron have been transplanted to the silver screen and liberally mixed with the best comedy scenes yet achieved by Harold Lloyd in this picture. In the role of a college freshman bent upon becoming the idol of the campus, and eventually achieving that distinction after overcoming the toughest title of the college's best player, Harold has ample opportunity to display his clean cut humor and spontaneity. This film brings to the motion picture theater the cheer and cries of the football field. If subsequent audiences behave as did the first one to view the film here yesterday, each showing of the picture will amount to something like a lesson in rooting.

It is difficult to determine just where the climax is reached, so well sustained is the fun throughout. Harold stands in a dress suit which has only been basted together, with his tailor in attendance, to sew up rips and replace missing sleeves and legs, or on the gridiron, where Harold finally rises from water boy to substitute, and in true movie style races the full length of the field to victory. Nothing could be more appropriate to the students, his dance-step introduction of himself, or his episode on the training field, where, to get on the team, he takes the place of the stuffed dummy at tackle practice.

In the good supporting cast Johnny Halloran does a somewhat better characterization of the heroine than in his former pictures with Harold Lloyd. Pat Harmon behaves quite as a hardened football coach should do—in the movies.

The direction is good, and the tale holds the interest throughout. Except for two large "shots" where the Riviera coast line is seen at a distance—although the blending of real foreground and painted background is cleverly contrived, the effect is decidedly and unnecessarily stagy. "The Coming of Amos" is well staged and photographed. Mr. de Mille may feel well pleased with the outcome of his new star's first picture.

As for his purely artistic gifts, Grigoresco had that insight into and love of his own countryside which found such warmhearted appreciation from a people generous by temperament, especially at a moment when their national consciousness was awakening. Unhappily the best of his canvases are difficult to

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GOOD DEMAND FOR RAIL AND MOTOR ISSUES

Various Bullish Factors Are Responsible for Strong Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—Buying of railroad and motor issues, including Chrysler, Dodge Brothers, preferred stock, and others, imparted a measure of firmness to the stock market at today's opening, although general enthusiasm was still tempered by prevailing high money rates.

Chrysler mounted more than 10 points to a new high record of 15 1/2, and Dodge preferred established a new top price at 86. High grade rails showed moderate improvement.

With our loadings for the last week in August setting a new high weekly record for all time, buying interest subsequently turned to the rail shares, and their response soon turned the course of prices definitely upward.

Demand for the investment issues was especially brisk, bringing about early gains of 1 to 2 points in Atlantic, New York Central, Nickel Plate and Atlantic Coast Lines.

Among the southern and southwestern carriers the advance was helped by favorable dividend and merger prospects. Southern Railway crossed 247 in anticipation of an increase in the dividend tomorrow, and Kansas City Southern, repeatedly mentioned in consolidation plans, ran up to a new high price for the year at 45 1/2.

Other strong spots included American Smelting, International Harvester and Bosch Magneto, but Mack Trucks and Sears Roebuck were heavy.

A jump of 12 points in Italian lire to 4.27, cents featured foreign exchange dealings. Demand sterling was unchanged at 14.44.

Investment Buying

Special activity and strength in various stocks was associated with pool operations, but the market also showed a strong undercurrent of investment buying which took in many of the high grade shares.

Further squeezing of the short interest in Chrysler carried it up to 155 1/2, and the sharp bulge in some issues was also attributed to an over-odd condition.

Call loans renewed at 5 per cent, which caused some liquidation of speculative contracts in spots.

Rail Bonds Strong

Advancing tendencies prevailed in today's bond market. The United States Government obligations manifesting uneasiness over the recent firming up of money rates.

Strength of rail shares, based on the announcement that car loadings for the last week of August were the highest of record, was shared by the bonds of the carriers.

Buying activities were most marked in semi-speculative issues, such as Florida, Western & Northern, Florida & Rio Grande, Erie Consolidated and Katy 5s.

Oil liens resumed their upward movement under the leadership of Shell and Pan American issues. The new International Telephone 6 1/2s established a new high record of 104.

The foreign list presented several new points of strength, including French 7 1/2s which sold at the best price of the year, Oriental Development 6s and Swiss 4 1/2s.

FREIGHT LOADINGS AT NEW HIGH LEVEL

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—A greater number of freight cars were loaded during the week ended Aug. 29 than for any week on record, according to the American Railway Association. The total was 1,244,444, exceeding by 32,001 the previous record in the week of Oct. 4, 1923, when 1,212,443 cars were loaded.

Loading for the week of Aug. 29 was an increase of 44,322 over the week before, also exceeding by 103,627 the corresponding week last year and by 32,395 the like week in 1922.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call money—Boston New York
Federal reserve bank... 4 1/2%
Outside call money... 4 1/2%
Year money... 4 1/2%
Customers' call money... 4 1/2%
Individual call money... 4 1/2%
Today Previous
Bar silver in New York... 32 1/2
Bar silver in London... 32 1/2
Bar gold in London... 144 1/2
Mexican dollars... 16 1/2

Cleaning House Figures

Exchanges... 1,244,444
Year ago today... 1,212,443
Balance... 1,244,444
Year ago today... 1,212,443
T. R. bank credit... 1,244,444

Acceptance Market

30 days... 4 1/2%
60 days... 4 1/2%
90 days... 4 1/2%
6 months... 4 1/2%
12 months... 4 1/2%

Non-member and private eligible banks

at general 1 per cent rate.

Leading Federal Reserve Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States are holding rates in foreign countries quite the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta... 4 1/2%
Boston... 4 1/2%
Chicago... 4 1/2%
Cleveland... 4 1/2%
Dallas... 4 1/2%
Kansas City... 4 1/2%
Minneapolis... 4 1/2%
New York... 4 1/2%
Philadelphia... 4 1/2%
Richmond... 4 1/2%
San Francisco... 4 1/2%
St. Louis... 4 1/2%
St. Paul... 4 1/2%
Seattle... 4 1/2%
Wash. D. C... 4 1/2%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign currencies are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figure:

Sterling... 14.44
French franc... 16.12
German mark... 1.12
Italian lire... 4.27
Japanese yen... 1.12
Swiss franc... 1.12
Dutch guilder... 1.12
Belgian franc... 1.12
Austrian schilling... 1.12
Spanish peseta... 1.12
Portuguese escudo... 1.12
Mexican dollar... 16.12
Brazilian cruzeiro... 1.12
Argentine peso... 1.12
Chilean peso... 1.12
Colombian peso... 1.12
Cuban peso... 1.12
Ecuadorian sucre... 1.12
Guatemalan quetzal... 1.12
Honduran lempira... 1.12
Nicaraguan cordoba... 1.12
Panama balboa... 1.12
Paraguayan guarani... 1.12
Peruvian sol... 1.12
Uruguayan peso... 1.12
Venezuelan bolivar... 1.12

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Am. Bond	110 1/2	+1/2	1000
Am. Can.	110 1/2	+1/2	1000
Am. Coal	110 1/2	+1/2	1000
Am. Oil	110 1/2	+1/2	1000
Am. Ry.	110 1/2	+1/2	1000
Am. Steel	110 1/2	+1/2	1000
Am. Sugar	110 1/2	+1/2	1000
Am. Tobacco	110 1/2	+1/2	1000
Am. Wire	110 1/2	+1/2	1000
Am. Zinc	110 1/2	+1/2	1000
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MANY ENTER FOR U.S. NET HONORS

About a Dozen Overseas Stars Will Endeavor to Wrest Title From Tilden

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Sixty-three players, including a dozen foreign stars, will endeavor to wrest the United States lawn tennis crown from W. T. Tilden, 24, of Philadelphia next week at the West Side Club, Forest Hills.

For five years the tall Philadelphia has occupied the throne and this year nearly all the seeded players, of which there are 14, have fallen before him in various tournaments.

The leading American challenger this year is again expected to be W. M. Johnston of San Francisco and Vincent Richards of New York. The former has thrice beaten him in the national, while Richards bowed to the skill of the champion in the semifinals a year ago and has been vanquished in straight sets several times this season.

A French tennis star, Jean Borotra, Wimbledon champion, and Jean Borotra, hero of the Tricolor's victory in the Davis Cup finals against Australia, is also expected.

Tilden has been seeded in the lower half of the draw, where he will face C. F. Fischer, Philadelphia, in the first round. In the same half, W. F. Johnston and R. N. Williams, 24, both sons of Australia, Vincent Richards, R. L. C. Norton of St. Louis, Takahara of Japan and J. R. Lacoste have been seeded.

In the upper half, William M. Johnston and R. N. Williams, both former champions; H. O. Kinsey of California, Dr. G. T. King of New York, Jean Borotra and Jacques Brugnon of France and Manuel Alonso of Spain are seeded. The draw follows:

FIRST QUARTER
W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, vs. Horace Roper, New York.
W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, vs. Leon A. de Turren, New York.
R. N. Williams, 24, Philadelphia, vs. L. J. Lott Jr., Chicago.
John Van Ryn, Brooklyn, N. J., vs. Jacques Brugnon, France.

Dr. G. T. King, New York, vs. L. B. Dudley Jr., New York.
A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, Mass., vs. Max Decugis, France.
Edward Pfeiffer, Louisville, Ky., vs. E. M. Hall, New York.
A. W. Shaw, Providence, vs. Manuel Alonso, Spain.

SECOND QUARTER
H. O. Kinsey, San Francisco, vs. Masanobu Kikuchi, Japan.
Elliot Ekins, New York, vs. Allen B. New York.
Cedric Major, New York, vs. Jerome Lang, New York.
P. L. Kyrstan, New York, vs. H. L. Bowman, New York.

R. N. Williams 24, Philadelphia, vs. Nell Sullivan, Philadelphia.
N. W. Niles, Boston, vs. Dean Mathey, Cranston, N. J.
W. W. Ingraham, Oakland, R. I., vs. E. T. Herndon, New York.
P. L. Kyrstan, New York, vs. Jean Borotra, France.

THIRD QUARTER
W. T. Tilden, Philadelphia, vs. C. F. Fischer, Philadelphia.
L. E. Williams, Chicago, vs. A. F. von Bernuth, New York.
M. P. Baker, Bronxville, N. Y., vs. C. B. Cages, New York.
E. Oniz, New York, vs. D. L. O'Leary, W. Pittsburg.

W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, vs. A. A. Seigerson, Houston, Tex.
E. Kuhn, New York, vs. S. H. Vossell, New York.
Kenneth Fisher, New York, vs. H. G. M. Kellner, New York.
A. W. Jones, Providence, vs. J. O. Anderson, Australia.

FOURTH QUARTER
Vincent Richards, New York, vs. H. Iwasaki, Japan.
F. H. Dornheim, Philadelphia, vs. J. C. Donaldson, New York.
Irving Weinstein, New York, vs. J. W. Caldwell, New York.
T. J. Mangano, Washington, D. C., vs. Takekichi Harada, Japan.

B. J. C. Norton, St. Louis, vs. M. B. Hutchinson, St. Paul, Minn.
W. D. Brown, St. Louis, vs. Fred Anderson, Brooklyn.
Joe Alonso, Spain, vs. F. T. Hunter, Boston.
W. W. Scott, Tacoma, Wash., vs. J. R. Lacoste, France.

Pick-ups

ALTHOUGH Hornsby of the St. Louis Cardinals is leading the National League in batting, he has only 178, but the Cardinals manager has made him a batting champion.

Pittsburgh and Washington are leading their respective leagues today with margins of eight games over the second place holders.

The home run records for the major leagues in 1925 are: Babe Ruth, 29; Cobb, 20; Hornsby, 17; and Tamm, 15.

Player-managers, Speaker of Cleveland, Cobb of Detroit and Collins of Chicago are all out of the game.

Harris of Philadelphia has been just as big a factor in defeating Washington this year as the Philadelphia pitcher, Harris, has been in defeating Philadelphia.

The loss of Kenneth Williams to St. Louis not only means a great deal to the Browns but also to the Cardinals.

Detroit has three of the five heaviest hitters in the American League, Wingo, Cobb and Helms. These men were up there nearly all the early season and are now back to the leading five again.

Philadelphia broke its losing streak of 13 straight games yesterday against Washington. This means the turning point in the Athletics' play.

Chicago, by defeating Pittsburgh yesterday, gained the distinction of being the only team in the National League to win a majority of its games against the league leaders.

Vance led a major league record yesterday in the fourth inning, when he hit three home runs in one inning.

The Boston Braves are getting ready to take fifth place, according to present indications. Only a game and half separates the Braves from the Cardinals.

YORKSHIRE RETAINS COUNTY CRICKET TITLE UNDEREATED

Wins From Sussex and Somerset in Its Last Two Games of the 1925 Season—Surrey Takes Second Place in the Standing

County	W	L	T	Runs	Wickets
Yorkshire	14	3	1	1,100	1,100
Surrey	12	5	1	1,000	1,000
Lancashire	11	6	1	900	900
Kent	10	7	1	800	800
Gloucestershire	9	8	1	700	700
Warwickshire	8	9	1	600	600
Nottinghamshire	7	10	1	500	500
Derbyshire	6	11	1	400	400
Somerset	5	12	1	300	300
Worcestershire	4	13	1	200	200
Gloucestershire	3	14	1	100	100

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 8.—As everyone fully expected them to do, the Yorkshiremen not merely extracted the necessary three points from the concluding two games with Sussex and Somersetshire, but defeated both handsomely and so retained, with comparative ease, the English County cricket championship title, which has entered their possession five times since the war and 14 times since the Somersetshire victory in 1872.

As a matter of fact no intricate statistics are necessary to indicate the most powerful match winners county this summer.

The bearers of the Red Rose maintained their superiority throughout the season, and though playing in more matches than any other eleven, emerged from the arduous campaign with a brilliant record of never being defeated. They are indeed the most powerful match winners county this summer.

Even though the veteran W. R. Rhodes did not figure so prominently in attack as formerly, they were rich in bowling talent suited to all wickets, whilst their batting, strong enough in 1924, was even more formidable this year. Herbert Sutcliffe, Percy Holmes, Maurice Leyland, Roy Kilner and G. G. Smith were all potential members of England's team for the test matches against Australia in the "Old County" next year.

These players, under the captaincy of that able tactician, Maj. A. W. Lupton, blended into a combination of rare cricketing skill and exceptional batting and bowling performances in 1925 will be long remembered.

With the fourth successive victory in the championship, Yorkshire are now equal to Nottinghamshire's record of consecutive success in the years 1882-83, 1884-85, 1885-86, 1886-87, 1887-88, 1888-89, 1889-90, 1890-91, 1891-92, 1892-93, 1893-94, 1894-95, 1895-96, 1896-97, 1897-98, 1898-99, 1899-00, 1900-01, 1901-02, 1902-03, 1903-04, 1904-05, 1905-06, 1906-07, 1907-08, 1908-09, 1909-10, 1910-11, 1911-12, 1912-13, 1913-14, 1914-15, 1915-16, 1916-17, 1917-18, 1918-19, 1919-20, 1920-21, 1921-22, 1922-23, 1923-24, 1924-25.

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FRENCH AND U.S. TEAMS RUN UP

Meet in Davis Cup Challenge Round at Germantown This Week-End

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8 (AP)—Tennis up for their battle for international supremacy this week-end, all the members of the United States and French Davis Cup teams practiced yesterday on the turf of the Germantown Cricket Club, where challenges round matches take place Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Coach Thibault, whose Purple teams have shown a big improvement in play, and played during the first time will oversee the football practice which is to be under the direction of Coach G. F. Thibault.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

There are indications from several sources that M. Rendis, the Greek Foreign Minister, is quietly but deliberately proceeding with his proposals for the establishment of a pact of mutual guarantee and a court of arbitration in the Balkans. There is, of course, no great novelty in either of these propositions.

Alliances and mutual guarantee pacts have been common enough in the peninsula, and it will be remembered that after the wars of 1912 and 1913 Greece, Serbia, and Rumania joined together in a mutual guarantee which, however, failed to withstand the strain of the Great War. Similarly, arbitration and even federation have frequently been suggested as the only remedies for the political ills of the Balkans, while a succession of statesmen have attempted, and failed, to bring about permanent peace by these means.

But the failures of the past by no means imply that the present initiative cannot succeed. Peoples who have gained their natural objective and for the most part acquired more territory than they ever seriously hoped to possess, and who are, moreover, weary of war, are more inclined to listen to reason than to indulge in imperial aspirations and flamboyant sabre-rattling. Furthermore, they breathe a different atmosphere—an atmosphere still faintly influenced by the admirable sentiments of peace and good will so freely voiced after the armistice, and very materially affected by the persistent efforts of western and central Europe to replace machine guns by argument in the settlement of international disputes.

That the peoples—the peasant peoples—of the Balkans would welcome compulsory arbitration goes almost without saying. From time to time they have been aroused by nationalistic agitators, until it appeared to the onlooker that the peninsula was filled to overflowing with fiery patriots prepared to go to any lengths that they might shift a frontier a few degrees east or west. But all this was merely superficial. The peasant is primarily devoted to his own small plot of land, and it is questionable indeed whether Bulgaria could raise a voluntary army for an assault on Saloniki, or Greece more than a handful of enthusiasts for the conquest of Constantinople. There is a great deal to be said, in general, for the conscription of wealth in time of war. Were it understood that this policy was to be followed unqualifiedly in this region, the prospect of further war in the Balkans would be very sensibly diminished.

Although one may give unstinted welcome to the initiative of M. Rendis, there would appear at the outset to be a certain incongruity about the proposals. It is proposed, for example, to set up a court of compulsory arbitration. That, of course, is necessary, for if nations are to decide whether or not they will submit any particular dispute to arbitration, little, if any, progress will have been made. If the Balkan States are to set an example to Europe in their determination to avoid war, they must adopt compulsory arbitration or nothing. This being the case, it becomes difficult to admit the necessity either for a new arbitral organization outside the League of Nations—or for the elaboration of any new pact of mutual guarantee fortified by individual alliances between the guarantors.

It is easy to argue, on the one hand, that alliances and pacts bind their members more closely to one another and are calculated to restrain disgruntled neighbors from disturbing the peace. But the obvious answer to this thesis is that, in an agreement to accept compulsory arbitration, military pacts, defensive or otherwise, between some of the parties thereto, are out of place. Furthermore, they are calculated to destroy an essential sense of equality. The only call for force would seem to be that at the disposal of the arbitral authority to impose its decisions in case of necessity.

Above all, of course, it will be necessary to secure a court with no political axe to grind and otherwise above suspicion.

Finally, the ex-allies in the peninsula will sooner or later have to face the problem of bringing in the ex-enemy. There will be noticed in all these projects, whether they be propounded in western, central, or eastern Europe, absolute insistence that the existing treaties and the territorial status quo must be maintained inviolate. In the main, then, the proposition amounts to a countersigning of the peace treaties, even, it may seem, involving the ruling out of that clause in the Covenant of the League, which, in certain circumstances, permits of treaty revision. This idea may appeal to Greece, Serbia, and Rumania, whose national ambitions have been gratified; but it is doubtful whether it will appear equally inviting to the Bulgarians who, despite treaties and the League of Nations, are still seeking the promised seaport on the Aegean.

Unless Bulgaria comes into the scheme, however, there can be no practical amelioration of the situation, and it is self-evident that Bulgaria will wish to raise many issues which her neighbors regard as an attempted infringement, either of the peace treaties, or their national sovereignty. For the rest, any differences between the ex-allies, as, for example, the Greco-Serbian dispute concerning the control of the Saloniki railroad, ought, in the event of failure to reach direct agreement, to pass automatically to the League for settlement.

In view of these considerations, it is possible that the moral effect of M. Rendis' activities will be of greater significance than their immediate practical result. But even to talk arbitration is a step in the right direction, and if it does no more than induce the Balkan peoples to avail themselves of the facilities which are already at their disposal, and which, incidentally, they have formally pledged themselves to employ, a great work will have been accomplished and an admirable example will have been set to the rest of Europe.

When, in June of this year, the editor of the North American Review presented, in symposium form, the views of many contributors in opposition to the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, it was promised that in the September issue of the same magazine there should appear the opinions of other equally representative persons who are in favor of law enforcement. True to that pledge, many pages of the forthcoming number, as indicated by advance proof sheets already released, are devoted to what might be referred to as Chapter Two of the symposium. It is explained in a prefatory note that the arguments, or views, presented are not in the form of affirmative and negative briefs. This is because of the fact that those now appearing were written and in the hands of the editor before the appearance of the June issue of the magazine. Hence the statements made appear to have been in no way influenced or colored by claims previously advanced. To that extent they are ex-parte and uncontroversial.

In a discussion of the first installment of this symposium in these columns it was observed that while "as an outlet for repressed passion, a relief, so to speak, for an alcoholic complex, the North American Review symposium may have its merits, as a contribution to the serious discussion of the prohibition question, its value is slight." In the utmost fairness the same may be said of the current chapter. The views expressed are, of course, in direct contradiction and attempted refutation of every major premise assumed by the enemies of enforcement. Whereas it was previously insisted that the law is not being enforced, and that it can never be successfully enforced, it is now made to appear that such enforcement has been proved not only possible, but practical.

The opportunity has passed for indulging in academic discussions of prohibition. For more than half a century, east and west, north and south, in the United States, the saloon and all its evil allies were arraigned and, in due course, convicted in the court of public opinion. There were few who, during all those years, appeared in defense of the liquor traffic, the saloon, the dive, or any of its self-confessed accomplices. Those now eloquent as the champions of what they call personal liberty evidently hoped that the people of a great and progressive nation could never be aroused to a realization that they could defy and destroy an evil claiming such tremendous political and money power.

But that time did come, as the time eventually will come when kindred evils will be overcome and destroyed, bringing with it a realization of the greater power and force of an aroused public conviction. The result was the almost unanimous adoption by the states of the amendment which has been written into the Constitution. The people who, in sober possession of their own senses, ratified this addition to the organic law, and those who have gladly and hopefully sought to conform to and abide by it, cannot be told that their solemn edict is regarded as a mere scrap of paper. They were not convinced by the formidable showing made in Chapter One that law enforcement is impossible. They do not need the reassuring message now sent out to convince them that it is being enforced, and that the benefits promised and expected are being realized.

Among those contributing to the second number in the symposium is Wayne B. Wheeler, official spokesman for the Anti-Saloon League, whose estimate one is quite as willing to accept as that of Captain Stuyton, appearing in behalf of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. Representative John G. Cooper, a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is perhaps as credible a witness as Representative Hill, who has openly boasted his contempt for prohibition. Then there appear Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania; Prof. T. N. Carver of Harvard University; Dr. Howard A. Kelly of Johns Hopkins University; James J. Britt, chief counsel for the Prohibition Unit; Walter A. Morgan, chairman of the Law Enforcement Commission, Congressional Churches of the United States; Cornelia J. Cannon, student and essayist; Richard J. Hopkins, Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas; R. H. Scott, an automobile manufacturer; and Horace D. Taft, a former opponent of national prohibition.

These witnesses present a hopeful, and, to many, a convincing view of prohibition as it is today. Their testimony, if so it may be considered, cannot be lightly or indifferently regarded. From their viewpoint it does not appear that the subject is a controversial one. Prohibition is, more than merely theoretically, a fact. One hundred and twenty million Americans are citizens of a country which has elected to govern itself according to its self-imposed laws. The only question which remains to be decided is whether obedience or outlawry shall prevail.

What the popular response would be to an announcement by the motor vehicle industry of a 10 per cent advance in prices can readily be imagined. Prospective purchasers of cars would grumble and protest; sales would decline; less labor would be employed; and the manufacturers would be regarded, however unjustly, as profiteers who were trying to extort unreasonable gains. How the average citizen regards advancing costs of what he has to buy is shown each time the price of gasoline is marked up. The press is filled with protests and complaints against what are alleged to be monopolistic practices, and alert politicians scurry around suggesting various remedies that somehow or another never seem to have much effect. From the viewpoint of the consumer, everybody apparently wants low prices, and the general indorsement by the American people of the Administration policies of economy and reduced taxation is based upon their conviction that high taxes are in large part responsible for high prices.

Turning to another field of activity, quite the contrary view is found to prevail. During the last few years various regions of the United States have seen the development of what are known as "land booms," or concerted efforts by owners of vacant lands to manipulate sales so as to force prices far above their former levels. In some cases these manifestations have occurred in great cities; in others the "boomed" land has become desirable for residential or productive purposes because of some special advantage of climate or soil. The methods followed by the exploiters vary, but are alike in that the investing public is everywhere urged to regard higher prices of land as beneficial, and speculation in land, or securities based upon it, as perfectly legitimate. It is only needful to turn to some of the advertisements of vacant lots in the vicinity of New York or Los Angeles, or to the appeals from land-promoting concerns in Florida, to see that in every instance the higher cost of land, on which the future population must live and work, is distinctly hailed as something to be welcomed.

Just why it should be considered advantageous that opportunities to get a piece of land on which to build a home, or raise fruit or vegetables, should have an ever-upward trend in price, thus directly adding to the already high cost of living, is one of those problems for which no one seems to know the solution. Why should low prices for everything that the consumer buys be desirable, with the one exception of land? Is it conceivable that the general welfare is promoted by conditions that make it still harder to get a bit of the earth's surface on which to live and work?

Probably in no other country except the United States has the annual camp meeting, which fills in summer much the same place in rural social life as the "protracted meeting" of the winter season, become a fixed and regularly recurring event. The warm weeks of the early fall are those set apart for the observance of these informal ceremonies. In a crude setting, usually, near some clear lake or running stream which will afford water for campers, their horses, and—in recent years—their radiators, there is erected a spacious tent or frame structure, around which cluster, in neighborhood groups, the improvised temporary camps of worshippers, preachers and exhorters. The whole forms a picturesque mixture of drab and white, and of a morning, when the air is clear and cool and the sun is just visible above distant hills, the smoke from inviting cook stoves and "Dutch" ovens suggests comfort even under what might seem to be unavoidable difficulties.

There is a Sabbath stillness about these camps. And during the course of the almost continuous services which all are expected to attend there is even more of this restful quietude. The person who visits one of these meeting places bent upon amusement, or one who goes to scoff or ridicule the simple expositions of the believers' faith, might far better have remained away. He who goes to be persuaded, or perhaps convinced, cannot fail to be moved by the sincerity and devotion of those who make of the occasion a ceremony by which they hope to be uplifted and regenerated.

One imagines that in a sense these annual camp meetings are a sort of preliminary thanksgiving service. Hearts filled with appreciation of material blessings bestowed seek the opportunity to give audible expression to their gratitude. With recurring seasons of bountiful harvests there is much to be grateful for. In the temples which groves and wooded hills provide is found a fitting place for this simple ceremony. With voices raised in song or exhortation there may be mingled those of the words and distant prairies. But these interpolated sounds are not distracting or disturbing. They are not derisive. One almost imagines that the feathered and furry denizens who yield temporary dominion of the camp grounds to the visitors welcome the intrusion. The simple lesson of devotion and thanksgiving seems to dignify and clothe itself in its own becoming armor of impenetrability against careless or premeditated scoffing.

Chapter Two of a Symposium

Probably in no other country except the United States has the annual camp meeting, which fills in summer much the same place in rural social life as the "protracted meeting" of the winter season, become a fixed and regularly recurring event. The warm weeks of the early fall are those set apart for the observance of these informal ceremonies. In a crude setting, usually, near some clear lake or running stream which will afford water for campers, their horses, and—in recent years—their radiators, there is erected a spacious tent or frame structure, around which cluster, in neighborhood groups, the improvised temporary camps of worshippers, preachers and exhorters. The whole forms a picturesque mixture of drab and white, and of a morning, when the air is clear and cool and the sun is just visible above distant hills, the smoke from inviting cook stoves and "Dutch" ovens suggests comfort even under what might seem to be unavoidable difficulties.

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One imagines that in a sense these annual camp meetings are a sort of preliminary thanksgiving service. Hearts filled with appreciation of material blessings bestowed seek the opportunity to give audible expression to their gratitude. With recurring seasons of bountiful harvests there is much to be grateful for. In the temples which groves and wooded hills provide is found a fitting place for this simple ceremony. With voices raised in song or exhortation there may be mingled those of the words and distant prairies. But these interpolated sounds are not distracting or disturbing. They are not derisive. One almost imagines that the feathered and furry denizens who yield temporary dominion of the camp grounds to the visitors welcome the intrusion. The simple lesson of devotion and thanksgiving seems to dignify and clothe itself in its own becoming armor of impenetrability against careless or premeditated scoffing.

Great care is taken in most German cities to prevent the erection of any buildings the architecture of which might clash with that of the surrounding houses. With this end in view, the municipal authorities of this city not long ago ordered an automobile dealer to change the shape of the window of his showroom because, in their opinion, it failed to harmonize with the rest of the building. In another case it was announced that all the houses about to be erected around the new Indian museum in this city should harmonize with the outlines of that building. In the old parts of Nuremberg, for example, all new houses are built in a style resembling that of the quaint medieval houses. Now the Prussian Minister of Culture has issued a decree forbidding the erection of aerials on buildings of architectural value. This applies especially to

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churches, the beauty of which, it is said in the decree, is spoiled by the putting up of aerials. Exceptions may be made whenever it is in the interest of the public.

The municipal authorities of this city have set a very high standard as regards the cleanliness of the streets which before the war were said to be the cleanest of any capital of the world. But the postwar Berliner is apt to be a little careless and parts with banana skins and scraps of paper more readily than in peace times, when several tax drivers of this city to illuminate the words "on hire" at night if their cars are unoccupied. For this purpose they carry little lamps on either side of the windshield with the two words painted on them from the inside. When the electric light is switched off the words become invisible, whereas as long as the lamps are burning they can be read from afar off.

The difficulties encountered in trying to halt a passing taxicab in the evening in a badly lighted street, when it is impossible to see whether the little sign "on hire" has been turned down by the driver as a sign that his car is occupied, and the disappointment felt when, after much exertion on the part of the person hailing the taxi, it whizzes by with a passenger in it, has induced several tax drivers of this city to illuminate the words "on hire" at night if their cars are unoccupied. For this purpose they carry little lamps on either side of the windshield with the two words painted on them from the inside. When the electric light is switched off the words become invisible, whereas as long as the lamps are burning they can be read from afar off.

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New York, N. Y.

Favoring a Ban on Food Traps

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I read your article in the Monitor, and was glad to see placed on food traps, with a grain of common sense, and that the writer was not a member of the "Hunters and Trappers' Association."

If every right-thinking individual who is not wearing garments in the making of which he has been using the skins of animals, were to stop at once the use of food traps, the world would be a better place.

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Recent controversy has brought to general notice the fact that the monopoly of the production of motion pictures lies with America. It is perhaps less clearly realized that through these pictures the United States makes its most widely diffused "culture" appeal to the world. Europe knows America mainly through the film, and many a French bourgeois, or his English equivalent, believes that all American homes are like those magnificent interiors within which the stars of the film play their dramatic and emotional scenes.

Such influence in Europe is, however, in all probability, without any profound effect. They add to the belief which every European holds, that all Americans are indefinitely rich. The influence of motion pictures on the Orient is a different matter. On this subject I have collected information in a number of Oriental countries, from Egypt to China and Japan, and more recently I have been visiting the Hollywood studios to attempt to gain further facts.

In the first place, I wonder if it is understood how far the motion picture penetrates in the Orient. I remember, one day, wandering into a Chinese village in which not a single word was spoken in Chinese. In any Occidental language. Here, I thought, Western influence has not yet penetrated.

At that moment I turned a corner and in the next narrow street was a place with a face in the middle and an inscription in Chinese characters round the edges. And the face was the face of Harold Lloyd. The extent of the penetration of the films into China may be gathered from the fact that Douglas Fairbanks told me that last year he had made a quarter of a million dollars in China alone from his pictures.

In India, the penetration into the smaller towns is, I believe, less complete. But the Indian peasant, whenever he has the money and is near enough to a show, is a keen cinema supporter. In Cairo the streets seem as full of picture houses as they are in London or New York. It may be asked, "Why should not this be so?" "Why should the Westerner have fun which is denied to fellow humans in the Orient?" Superficially that seems a charitable view, but let us examine the fundamentals of the situation.

How does the "movie" show affect the Oriental? Let me first of all give the statement made to me by an Indian Commissioner of Police. "The Oriental," he said, "unless he has come under Western influence, believes that a man should keep his wife or wives out of public attention. He veils his own wife or keeps her indoors."

"In days gone by he had respect for the white man because he saw that the white woman was seemingly well protected and well respected. Mind you, at that time the Oriental knew in reality very little of Western life. What does the film do? It brings within the reach of anyone who has a few annas to spare the realities, or supposed realities, of Western life."

"Nothing could have a more pernicious effect than some of the scenes in so-called comedies. You see half-dressed Western women being dragged and pulled about by Western men. Have you ever seen Indian or Chinese enjoying a scene like that? Indians particularly are greatly affected mentally by them, and the results are not pleasant."

This testimony is not an isolated one. It is borne out

Films and the Orient

By Mr. Huxley, the film censor for the Federated Malay States. I spent a day some months ago with Mr. Huxley and watched his methods of work. He said that he was given a very wide discretion in his sense of censorship, and that he tried to exercise it fairly.

"Yes," he added, "I find that 15 per cent of the films which come in I have to prohibit altogether, while over 50 per cent of the rest have to be 'clipped'—that is, certain objectionable passages have to be removed."

I then went into Mr. Huxley's private projection theater and watched him at work on some of the films presented for his consideration.

"I will show you," he said, "some films which I have banned during the last month, and tell you my reasons for doing so."

First of all, we were shown a "dancing-club" comedy. "This," said Mr. Huxley, "is obviously impossible. There are inadequately dressed women dancing on the screen, and for the purposes of comedy they are treated with some violence by the male characters. It would be impossible to estimate the harm that might be done by that picture in a conservative city like Singapore, where a comparatively small number of white people, British and Americans, are surrounded by a large number of Chinese and Indians."

The next picture showed an Indian prince making love to an American lady at a Continental watering-place.

"This," said Mr. Huxley, "is unappetizing only too frequent a theme with certain film companies. It is obviously impossible in the Orient to show films which deal with any such interracial intercourse. I am inclined to consider these films in which Western women are exposed and roughly treated as the most important group with which I have to deal."

There are other films, though, which are unsuitable for quite different reasons. For instance, if the news reels show outbreaks and disturbances in any part of the Islamic world, it is obviously unwise to show that news reel in other parts of the world where Moslems predominate. It is sometimes said that an invidious Oriental by means of news reels, but this I am very slow to credit."

"The last big group of films which we have to discourage," he added, "is that which shows gambling and crime of violence. The Chinese, particularly, have always loved gambling, and when they see fashionable American men and women indulging in high stakes at Monte Carlo they are apt to follow the example in their own quarters as far as is possible."

"The statement that crime and methods of crime are learned from the film is perhaps exaggerated, and yet I have definite evidence in certain cases."

"Here," continued Mr. Huxley, "showing me a cutting from the Straits Times, 'is a man confessing that the method he tried to employ in a crime was a method which he had seen carried out successfully by a screen villain.' Several tax drivers of this city to illuminate the words 'on hire' at night if their cars are unoccupied. For this purpose they carry little lamps on either side of the windshield with the two words painted on them from the inside. When the electric light is switched off the words become invisible, whereas as long as the lamps are burning they can be read from afar off."

B. I. H.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

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